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VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1894 No. 79

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Leave your Watches and Jewelry with us for repairs. Remember we make a specialty of Fine Repairing and Manufacturing. All work guaranteed and at Lowest Prices.

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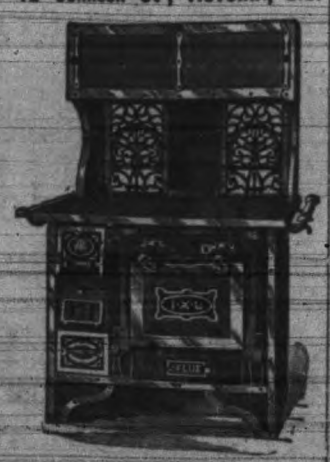

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A GRAND CONCERT

Interspersed with Stereopticon Views of England and Scotland, will be given under the auspices of L. O. L. 1426, in the Temperance Hall, Pandora Street, on

FRIDAY, MARCH 30th,

Mrs. Rowlands and other local talent will take part.
Admission, 50 cents. At 8 p. m.
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THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

From Halifax.

Allan Line, Parisian	April 14
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Beaver Line, Winnipeg	April 25

From New York.

American Line, Paris	April 4
American Line, Berlin	April 11
Cunard Line, Lucania	April 7
Cunard Line, Aurania	April 10
White Star Line, Teutonic	April 4
White Star Line, Britannic	April 11
North Ger. Lloyd, Havel	April 3
North Ger. Lloyd, Saale	April 7
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Anchor Line, Ethiopia	April 21
Red Star Line, Noordland	April 4
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Saloon fares from $40 to $90 according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 to $40. Steerage, $23 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government Sts.

The Two Kaisers.

Abbazia, March 29.—The Emperor of Germany, wearing the uniform of the Austrian Hussars, and the Emperor of Austria in the uniform of the Prussian Grenadiers, met at Mattagulie to-day. They embraced and kissed one another affectionately. The kaiser said to the Austrian Emperor: "It is needless to ask, I can see that your health is perfect." After greeting the Emperors were driven to Abbazia, where they were conducted to the Hotel Stephanie. They were cheered along the entire route. Flowers were strewn in front of the carriages. Both Emperors were delighted with their reception.

Abbazia, March 29.—The Emperor of Austria subsequently called at Villa Angelina to pay his respects to the Empress of Germany. He was entertained at luncheon by the empress. Emperor William gave a reception this afternoon in honor of the Austrian emperor on board the German warship Moltke, anchored off Abbazia.

Berlin, March 29.—The belief is general that the kaiser will persuade the Emperor of Austria to join him in meeting the czar in the autumn and publicly establish a new peace league.

Canadian News.

Two hundred intending settlers left Toronto on Tuesday for the Northwest.

Toronto pork packers say the tariff changes will prevent them from sending any more produce to British Columbia, where they formerly sent large supplies.

In the Ontario legislature, Mr. Whitney, Dundas, moved a resolution objecting to the present ballot law of Ontario as being not secret and advocating what is known as the Australian ballot system in its place. Considerable discussion followed. Sir Oliver Mowat claimed that numbered ballots prevented ballot box stuffing, and that no system had been devised under which absolute secrecy of the ballot was assured. The motion was lost on a vote of 53 to 30.

Petitions urging the exercise of executive clemency in the case of MacWhorrell, now lying in Brampton jail under sentence of death, are in circulation in Peel county, and are receiving a good many signatures.

A keeper of a pool room in Toronto has been convicted of offending against the criminal code, and the pool rooms in both Toronto and Hamilton are likely to be closed.

EASTERN CANADA.

Doings of the Day Throughout Atlantic Provinces.

BRASS WATCH SWINDLERS SENTENCED

The Sudbury Murderer Found Not Guilty—The Stratford Boy Murderer Acquitted—Fatal Accident While Fooling With a Revolver—Heavy Reports of the Budget Speech.

Montreal, March 29.—The brass watch bunco men were sentenced this afternoon by Justice Sir A. Lacoste. St. Hilaire, who, it appears, has been in prison several times before, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Reland and Clement got six months each with hard labor. His Honor gave the prisoners a severe lecture.

Pembroke, Ont., March 29.—The trial of Marguerite Ranger, charged with the murder of William Warren at Sudbury in October last, took place yesterday at the assizes here. At nine o'clock last night the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Stratford, Ont., March 29.—Alfred Thomas, a Macpherson Home lad, was tried here yesterday for the murder of Mrs. Margaret Martin, his employer's wife, who was burned with the house in which they lived. The boy was acquitted.

Ottawa, March 29.—The Canadian Pacific Railway's telegraph sent 384,720 words of press report on the night of the budget speech. The highest previous record was 190,000 words.

Toronto, March 29.—Joseph Murphy, aged eighteen, met a sudden death yesterday. A fellow-workman named Joseph Wilters was showing him a revolver. Murray in some manner struck Wilters' hand, whose finger was on the trigger, and the weapon being thrown upwards, was discharged, the contents entering Murray's brain. Wilters is under arrest pending an inquest.

Ottawa, March 29.—A delegation of wine industry men and grape growers is here to protest against ratification of the French treaty.

It was arranged by the temperance party in the house that Flint, Liberal, will move and Dr. Roome, Conservative, will second, a motion in the house to prohibit the manufacture, sale and importation of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes.

Sir Richard Cartwright made a long speech in reply to Mr. Foster on the budget, severely condemning the new tariff proposals and the government's financial policy generally. He pointed out that since 1879 Canada's national debt had increased $140,000,000, until it is now $240,000,000. He regretted the loss to Canada of the large number of people who had taken up their residence in the United States. According to the census returns, during the past decade the country had lost a million and a quarter of her population, the majority of them going to the United States. If the country was prosperous, he continued, these people would have remained here. He accused the government of carrying on an irritating policy against the United States, and never meeting that government with a square offer of reciprocity. He predicted that the new tariff would have a disturbing influence upon the business of Canada. Sir Richard was followed by Minister Haggart.

Mr. Foster announced that there was no change in the tariff schedule on fish, by oversight omitted from the resolutions yesterday. Mr. Foster also stated that the government had received no official intimation that the Imperial authorities were about to remove the embargo on Canadian cattle.

Mr. Martin has given notice of a question respecting the site of the proposed public buildings at Victoria, and those who were interested in its ownership when sold to the government.

Mr. Wallace said no member of parliament had been promised the Montreal collectorship.

Society Nuptials.

New York, March 29.—With the passing of Easter the wedding season emerges in full bloom. Not for many springs have there been so many prospective matrimonial alliances in high society. At noon to-day Miss Elizabeth Casey, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Casey, and the Rev. Clarence Bispham were joined in wedlock at the church of St. John. This evening Miss Josephine Brower, daughter of Mrs. Zebulon Homan Brower, and Maxey Lyman Ransom, son of ex-Surrogate Ransom, will be wedded at Trinity chapel in the presence of a large and fashionable congregation.

The Freeman's Journal.

London, March 29.—Lively times are expected at the meeting this afternoon of the stockholders of the Freeman's Journal, at one time the great home rule paper of Great Britain, and the staunch supporter of the late Charles Stewart Parnell. A few years ago the annual profits of the paper exceeded $80,000, while to-day it is on the verge of collapse. John Dillon has been in Dublin for a month endeavoring to rehabilitate the concern, and it is believed that he has secured sufficient support to oust from the directorate the last remaining elements representing the old National Press. Dillon's opponents, however, say that the Freeman's Journal is on its last legs, and that it cannot be resuscitated to its former position of profit and influence.

Italian Medical Congress.

Rome, March 29.—The Eternal City is filling up with delegates to the great international medical conference. Four thousand eminent medical men of all countries have already arrived, and this is little more than half the number for whom advance credentials have been forwarded. Secretary Kocher anticipates that when the convention is in full swing fully eight thousand delegates will be divided among the different departments. The convention will be formally opened with an address of welcome by King Humbert.

Cleveland Vetos Seigniorage.

Washington, D. C., March 29.—The president sent to the house to-day his veto of the Bland seigniorage bill. He reviews the financial conditions, and says that the recovery being well under way nothing should be done to check the convalescence.

Victory for the Projectiles.

Sandy Hook, N. J., March 29.—A test of deck piercing steel shells was made here to-day with a twelve-inch breech-loading rifle, 37 charges giving a striking velocity of 1625 feet a second. Four shots were fired, and all went clear through the plate, which was badly cracked. Carpenter shells and "Metabolo" shells of one thousand pounds were used.

Railway Progress in Spain.

Madrid, March 29.—An express train was derailed between Cordova and Malaga yesterday. The engineer, fireman, and a lady passenger were killed. A large number were injured.

Going Home to Hungary.

Verona, March 29.—The special train conveying the body of Kossuth arrived here to-day. A large crowd was at the railway station. The mayor made a speech eulogizing the patriot. The son of the deceased replied expressing thanks for the honors done his father. The crowd cheered and the train proceeded.

The Atlantic Ferry.

New York, March 29.—The steamship Teutonic, from Queenstown, arrived today. She reports a stormy voyage. One passenger and two of the crew sustained serious injuries by being thrown on deck by huge waves which boarded the vessel during the first part of the voyage.

THE TRAMPING CRAZE.

Three More Freaks Walking From Boston to Monterey.

Albany, N. Y., March 29.—Three young men who said they were English newspapermen, have walked to this city from Pittsfield. They are travelling under the assumed names of Vivian Gray, Harry Johnson and L. Allegro. They say they are reporters on the Derby, Chesterfield, and Sheffield papers, and are under contract to go to Monterey, Mexico, and back to Derby in England by March of next year, without spending any money except what they can earn or beg, and to take back with them besides $5,000 accumulated on their trip.

That the young men had tramped there was no doubt. Their shoes and clothing showed that. They carry with them a book in which their purpose is stated, in which they are collecting certificates of editors of newspapers in places where they stop, to show that they made their appearance on such and such a day.

They say they started from Derby on February 6th, and walked to Liverpool, 162 miles, arriving there on February 28th. They embarked on the Cephalonia and worked their passage to Boston as coal trimmers. They arrived in Boston on March 8th, and have been walking ever since. They left here last night and will go as far west as Cincinnati and thence turn southward and go to Monterey. On the way back they hope to earn the $5,000 by giving entertainments and lectures. They received yesterday the privilege of the state senate, and later they paid their respects to Governor Flower, taking his autograph and the seal of the state away with them.

Promise of a Fight.

Denver, Col., March 29.—Counsel for the old fire and police commissioners last night obtained an injunction restraining the new fire and police board from taking office.

Guarding the Seals.

Washington, D. C., March 29.—The dispatch of the cruiser Mohican from San Francisco yesterday is for the purpose of watching the seal herd from the time they reach waters near the coast and keeping shore poachers from the United States away from them.

Formally Acknowledged.

London, March 29.—In the house today Right Hon. Chas. Spencer communicated to the house the Queen's acknowledgment of the address in reply to the speech from the throne. Her Majesty thanks the house and says the members may rely upon her cordial co-operation in their endeavors to promote the well-being of the people.

In the commons a bill was introduced to provide for putting into effect the findings of the Behring Sea court of arbitration.

General Strike Ordered.

Uniontown, Pa., March 29.—The executive committee of the united mine workers to-day ordered a general strike of 1,000 workers and miners in the Connellsville region. It will go into effect next Monday.

Pollard Against Breckenridge.

Washington, D. C., March 29.—In the Pollard-Breckenridge case to-day most of the evidence before recess consisted of testimony in regard to houses of ill-fame in Lexington, Ky., by two witnesses for the plaintiff, and the reading of depositions on the same subject by the defence. After recess Col. Breckinridge took the stand, creating something of a sensation. As he was test fying the plaintiff entered.

Breckinridge went over the incident by which he first became acquainted with Miss Pollard, and the testimony went to show that she made all the advances. His call on her at Wesleyan college was the result of a letter from her, saying she wished to see him on legal matters.

Coxey's Half Starved Horses.

Blanco, Tex., March 29.—When the industrial army arrived at this place yesterday some of the men were so faint with hunger and exposure that they dropped in their tracks. The men were so famished that their stomachs could not retain food.

EIGHT HOURS A DAY.

Testimony in Favor of Shorter Hours System

BY ONE OF ENGLAND'S LEADING MEN

Head of the Celebrated Iron Firm of Mather and Pratt—Their Gigantic Establishment Works Well on the New Plan—Employers and Employed Quite Satisfied.

London, March 29.—William Mather, member of parliament, a member of the the firm of Mather & Pratt Sanford Iron Works), in his report of the experience of the firm in the first year's trial of an eight hour day for its employes, instead of nine hours, without a reduction of wages, says the trial was a complete success. The output has been greater than ever before, without increase of expense. The twelve hundred men employed in the establishment worked cheerfully in double shifts during times of pressure upon the works, but have never been paid, nor have they expected, over time. Mather suggests the adoption of the eight hour law. All the newspapers comment favorably on Mather's plan.

FOSTER EULOGISED.

English Papers Can't Get Over That Budget Speech of His.

London, March 28.—All the papers here speak in terms of praise concerning the budget speech of Hon. Mr. Foster. The Times is specially commendatory, and looks upon the revision of the tariff as a step which will have an important effect.

The Morning Post thinks the supremacy which the Tories gained by the genius of Sir John MacDonald, will not be shaken during the coming election. "His prophecies," the article says, "are coming true, and his policy is being carried out. The glitter of the United States is being changed to gloom, while Canada is steadily progressing.

Sir Julius Vogel, ex-premier of New Zealand, suggests that the British navy undertake the repairing of the proposed all-British Pacific cable. This plan, Sir Julius says, would reduce the working expenses as estimated by Sanford Fleming almost one half.

London, March 29.—The statement which has been going the rounds of the Canadian papers to the effect that the Hudson Bay company were seeking to absorb the Canadian Northwest company, is contradicted in the best informed circles here. There are suggestions current that there is a possibility of co-operation between the two companies in settling the lands, but nothing more. The Canada Northwest Land company's returns show that the land in the province of Ontario is now selling at five per cent. higher than the prices realized last year and 15 per cent. better than the prices of 1886.

The British steamer Sarnia, Captain Couch, will carry a curious lot of passengers on her next trip across the Atlantic. The living freight of this steamer will include 234 boys from Dr. Barnardo's home and missions for orphan boys and destitute lads. They are en route to Manitoba.

The Hygienic Congress.

Rome, March 29.—The king, Queen Margherita, and a large number of distinguished personages were present at the opening of the International Hygienic Congress to-day. Addresses were delivered and papers read by eminent physicians from various parts of the world.

The French in Africa.

Paris, March 29.—The government has received information that MM. Poulet and Dosmey, governors of the French stations at Bassam, Upper Guinea, and Casamanza, in Gambia, have been murdered by the natives.

CALIFORNIA'S METROPOLIS.

Behring Sea Patrol—Miners for the Yukon—Visiting Notabilities.

San Francisco, March 29.—The United States man-of-war Mohican, the first of the American fleet detailed to patrol Behring Sea, has sailed north from this port, and the Yorktown will leave to-day or to-morrow.

In the trial of Ernest M. Faure, restaurant cook, charged with killing his employer, James H. Smith, on November 20th last, during a quarrel in the restaurant, the jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree.

A venturesome party of California miners left here yesterday in the schooner C. D. Ladd, bound for Cook's inlet and the upper Yukon in search of gold. There were fifteen men in the party, and two of them were accompanied by their wives. There was plenty of guns and ammunition for a long outing. None of the miners expect to be back inside of seven months, and some of them not for a year or more. The latter expect to explore the remotest parts of the Yukon.

Many notable people have arrived in this city during the last few days. Among them are John A. Hynes, who was one of the leading prosecutors in the Cronin case during the first trial; A. M. Jones, of Chicago, chairman of the Republican State Comittee of Illinois; District Judge D. B. Graham, of Denver; Mrs. General James A. Mulligan, of Chicago, wife of the commander in the Union army who was killed early in the war; and Elmer E. Corthell, the engineer who built the harbor at Tampico, Fla., and is now in charge of the bridge across the Mississippi at New Orleans.

The Shah's Indemnity.

New York, March 29.—The Presbyterian board of foreign missions has just received intelligence that the Shah of Persia has decided to pay a small indemnity to the widow of the Christianized Armenian who was recently tortured to death by Mohammedans because he would not renounce Christianity.

THE TRAMP ARMY.

The "Industrials" Indignant at Recent Press Criticisms.

Alliance, O., March 28.—This point was reached by the Commonwesl army yesterday afternoon, after a march of 14 miles over very rough and muddy roads. Cold, cutting winds and occasional snow flurry prevailed until dark. Camp Pefer, at Louisville, Ohio, was deserted at 9 o'clock by the army of peace. With three cheers for the town mayor the column swung off on its first long tramp. At Maxims a short stop was made and one mile further on the column halted for lunch. When the college settlement at Mount Union on the outskirts of Alliance was reached the gaping crowds began to thicken. From that point to the location of Camp Bunker Hill at the Alliance fair grounds the people flocked out to see the odd cavalcade pass by. Tents were raised and the shivering, thinly-clad citizens of the communes gathered wood for fires. By the time supper rations were distributed things were comfortable.

Alliance is the most enthusiastic town yet reached. Many sympathigers with the movement live here and supplies to the amount of half a carload came in. A load of hay for the stock was included. The street railways ran excursion trains to the scene every seven minutes. As evening came on recruits began to come in, and Adjutant Smith placed 75 new men on the rolls, making the column 184 strong. The new men are somewhat better appearing than their predecessors. At 4 o'clock a public meeting was held in the opera house. Commander Coxey spoke to an immense gathering, being followed by Chief Marshal Carl Brown. Another meeting was held later in the evening. The Independent church, a body of Free Thinkers, offered their building for sleeping quarters; but it was declined by Marshal Brown.

A very hostile disposition was noticeable in the camp, aimed at the correspondents accompanying the expedition. The men claim that they have been mercilessly abused and want revenge. Mayor Excel has appointed 12 police officers for the night, but anticipated no trouble. The fear of the state officials is that the army may be set upon by the disorderly elements in some of the towns to be passed through. For that reason a letter has been written to captains of all the militia companies along the route. No order to keep under arms is given; but the letter advises the officers to have the men ready for muster. At 5 o'clock Commander Coxey left for Massilon, his home, thence to go by later train to Chicago to attend a stock sale at the Union Stock Yards. He will rejoin the command at Columbus on Thursday.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

Washington, March 28.—Several very important projects were brought before the senate to-day, on which, however, action was deferred. They embraced a free silver coinage bill, introduced by Mr. Stewart, Nevada, a resolution declaring the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to be no longer in force, introduced by Mr. Dolph, and a senate resolution offered by Mr. Peffer, instructing the finance committee to report a bill repealing all laws that authorize the issue of bonds or other interest bearing obligations of the government. The resolution which was offered by Mr. Sherman last week, as to the simulation of silver coins by coins of the usual weight and fineness, and as to whether there is any existing law to permit such counterfeiting, was taken up and agreed to after a short discussion. The joint resolution introduced by Mr. Dolph to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty read as follows: Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled, that the convention concluded April 19, 1850, and proclaimed July 15, 1850, between the United States and Great Britain relative to a ship canal by way of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast or any part of Central America, commonly known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, is no longer in force. "The introduction of this resolution," said Mr. Dolph, "does not indicate any opposition on my part to the Nicaraguan canal. On the contrary, I am in favor of it. Whenever we have made an attempt to do anything in this or in similar matters this treaty rises like a bugbear to confront us. The treaty is not in force, and never has been. Great Britain has violated it time and again, and I believe we ought by legislation to set it aside and abrogate it entirely. Then we can go ahead with the project untrammelled by any conventions of this sort."

Austrian Socialists.

Vienna, March 28.—The socialist assembly which has been in session in this city closed its sittings to-day. A large number of socialists, prominent throughout Europe, were present, including Herr Bebel, the well known socialist member of the German reichstag. Herr Bebel made a powerful speech in favor of universal suffrage in support of a resolution condemning the Austrian government scheme of electoral reform. The resolution insists upon universal suffrage, and advocates a general strike as a means of obtaining it, if it shall seem necessary to go to that extreme to obtain that boon. The resolution was adopted. A resolution was offered proposing the immediate organization of a general strike against the payment of rents, but it was voted down. The members of the Ouitadina societies have formally and finally separated from the young Czech party and have organized themselves into a distinct party advocating the most radical measures of any of the socialistic organizations.

American News.

Washington, March 28.—President Cleveland disposed of all gossip as to his inability to walk on account of a gouty foot by coming down stairs to the east room of the White House to-day and shaking hands with 500 people, the occasion being his regular tri-weekly reception of the public. These receptions were suspended all last week on account of the great pressure of important public business, which absorbed his time. To-day, although the President limped slightly, he was not seriously inconvenienced, but was in unusually good spirits.

Chicago, March 28.—The people of Chicago were to-day treated to a mild reminder of last month's blizzard. The snowfall, which began at an early hour this morning, continued all day and seriously interfered with traffic. About four inches fell and the 40 miles an hour wind drifted it badly. Early to-night the snow stopped falling, but the temperature began to work its way toward the zero mark. Along the route of the drainage canal the storm ranged furiously, compelling the abandonment of work on every section. The snow was swept down several feet in the bottom of the artificial water bed. The revival of winter was not confined to this locality, the storm belt extending from St. Paul to Springfield, Ill.

Washington, March 28.—The house committee on patents to-day decided not to go into an investigation of the Bell telephone patents, as proposed by a recent house resolution. This decision was reached after the receipt of a letter from the attorney-general, stating that the subject was being inquired into in the court, in the case of the United States against the Bell Telephone Company. For this reason the committee agreed that it was useless for them to take up the matter.

New York, March 28.—The war commenced locally by the Mail and Express on the nickel-in-the-slot gambling devices seems to have swept over the country like a tidal wave. Dispatches gives the names of between 40 and 50 towns in which the further use of the machines has been interdicted by the police authorities. It is said that the aggregate losses to the different owners of the machines by reason of their interdiction will run up into the millions. The saving to the public, however, with temptation removed, will be as much.

Chicago, March 28.—The name of Col. Breckinridge will probably be erased from the roll of honorary members of the Union League club of this city at the next regular meeting of the members, on account of the scandal in which he has become involved by Miss Pollard's suit. Most of the directors have expressed themselves in favor of dropping the Congressman's name.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 28.—Detective Auble returned this morning from Sacramento with requisition papers for Augustus Cronkhite, ex-treasurer of Warren county, Ind., charged with embezzling county funds to the amount of $65,000. Sheriff Moore left with his prisoner for Indiana immediately. Cronkhite has taken his arrest as a matter of little moment, refusing to talk of the case.

FALSE FRIENDS.

The Pitiful Tale of the Victim of Swindlers.

St. Louis, March 28.—Dr. Albert Francois Rondanes, of 533 Eighth ave., New York city, has been here penniless during the week. In New York he has a wife and was building up a practice. He says he was the victim of the perfidy of an old and trusted school friend. "While I was in Paris attending the Ecole de Medicin," he said, "I made the acquaintance of Eugene Muller, and soon we became fast friends. In June last I began the practice of medicine at 533 Eighth ave., New York. On March 21st I met Eugene Muller and his father on 34th street, New York. They told me they were in business in St. Louis and offered me a position at $125 a month to attend to their French correspondence. I accepted their offer and came with them. I bought my ticket and paid $22 for it. I had only $45 in all. Muller said their store was at 127 Broadway, St. Louis. On the way to St. Louis Muller asked me to lend him $20, which I did, as I had no idea of his being crooked."

The party arrived in St. Louis on Friday morning and walked to the Merchants' hotel. Muller told Dr. Rondanes to go in and get ready for breakfast and they would go to their home and return in a few minutes. That was the last he saw of the Mullers. On Friday afternoon he went in search of 127 Broadway, but failed to find the establishment. On Friday night he slept in the city hospital, on Saturday night at the Four Courts, and on Sunday he ate his first meal for more than two days. Yesterday he received from New York money enough to pay his way back, and he started out last night.

London's Big Wheel.

The Westminster Budget of London says "The Watkin tower at Wembley Park will have a formidable rival for popular favor in the "gigantic wheel and recreation towers" which are to be the new attraction at Earl's Court. The promoters no doubt owe the origin of their idea to the Ferris passenger wheel at the World's Fair at Chicago. The Ferris wheel was a great structure, no doubt, but the Earl's Court wheel will beat it in height by some 50 feet. The wheel, which will be 300 feet high, will have suspended on its periphery 40 carriages hung on steel spindles in such a manner that the floors will always be level. Each carriage will be comfortably fitted up, and will have glass sashes all around, with railings of steel outside to prevent the possibility of anyone falling out.

The wheel itself will be entirely constructed of steel, and will be on what is known as the tension principle—that is, the weight of the periphery will always be carried by the lower spokes, which will be in tension. The axle of the wheel will be formed of a tube 50 feet long and seven feet in diameter, and will therefore be large enough to permit of a man walking through it without stooping. The axle will be supported on eight steel standards about 160 feet long, which will be firmly fixed on large blocks of concrete bedded in the ground, each block being 15 feet cubic. On each side of the wheel will be four columns, which will support four different floors, each side forming restaurant and refreshment rooms, the two top floors being connected by the tubular axle of the wheel. At the top of the tower a searchlight will be fixed, while the whole of the wheel and the towers will be illuminated with incandescent lamps.

Access to the various floors will be obtained by means of four hydraulic lifts, in addition to which there will be two staircases. The wheel when stopped in the proper position will have eight of the carriages abreast the landing stages for the ingress and egress of the passengers. The wheel will stop five times in the course of a revolution—which will take about 20 minutes—and during these stops will be capable of filling up its carriages with passengers and raising them to the height of the upper rim. From that height a splendid view of London and the surrounding country will be obtained, and those who make the "circular tour" will be able to enjoy most of the advantages of being up in a balloon without any of the risks usually attendant upon aerial navigation.

The motive power of the wheel will be two 50-horsepower electric motors, geared by means of a worm-wheel to a large drum, around which will travel two six-inch wire hawsers. These hawsers will pass over grooves on the edge of the wheel and will be capable of transmitting the necessary power to it.

Some idea of the capabilities of the wheel may be gathered from the fact that when fully loaded it will accommodate 1600 persons, while the towers will hold as many more. It will, it is expected, be ready for running next June.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

Paris, March 28.—A bomb loaded with blasting powder and fragments of iron was exploded last evening on the window sill of a public hall in Montceau-les-Mines, department of Saone-et-Loire. A dance was going on in the hall at the time. The building was badly damaged, but nobody was hurt. The town is the centre of a coal mining and quarrying district.

London, March 28.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily News says the Russian embassy confirms the report that the czar is anxious to meet the German emperor and thank him for his efforts to have the commercial treaty passed. It is expected that the emperors will meet in Stettin or Koenigsberg in September. Count von Caprivi will accompany Emperor William, as the czar has expressed a wish to see the chancellor. A Berlin correspondent says that Emperor Francis Joseph started this evening for Abazza, where he will pass several days with the German emperor.

Rome, March 28.—The correspondent of the United Press learned to-day from trustworthy authority that almost immediately after the re-opening of the chamber Premier Crispi will demand the discussion of the proposal to give him plenary powers to deal with the disorders of the civil services. He will make his demand a question of confidence. If the chamber should try to defer the debate or if the proposal should be rejected, dissolution would probably follow.

London, March 28.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent, in commenting upon the probability of international action against the dynamiters, says that exchanges of notes on the subject with various countries have produced a general approval of the principle of making the manufacture of dynamite a monopoly.

London, March 28.—Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner, visited the colonial office this afternoon, and in the absence of Lord Ripon spoke with Robert Henry Meade, under-secretary, as to the legalization of the Behring Sea award. He expressed regret that such legalization had been delayed, but felt sure, he said, that the countries most concerned in the award would conform peaceably to its provisions immediately after they should be legalized.

It is stated that at Mr. Bayard's interview yesterday with the Earl of Kimberley, the latter assured Mr. Bayard that the bill giving legal operation to the provisions of the court of arbitration's findings in the Behring Sea question would be presented to parliament to-morrow and its passage expedited.

Crushed Through the Fenders.

Philadelphia, March 28.—The private car of Vice-President McCrea, of the Pennsylvania railway, crashed through the heavy fenders at the end of the track in the Broad street station. The occupants, Mr. McCrea, his wife, son and daughter, were greatly shocked and more or less hurt.

Police After Nihilists.

St. Petersburg, March 28.—The police have arrested a number of students on a charge of nihilism. A large number of other persons have also been arrested on similar charges.

FRANK LEAKE

Oshawa, Ont.

Pains in the Joints

Caused by Inflammatory Swelling

A Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My son was afflicted with great pain in the joints, accompanied with swelling so bad that he could not get up stairs to bed without crawling on hands and knees. I was very anxious about him, and having read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I determined to try it, and got a half-dozen bottles, four of which entirely cured him." MRS. G. A. LAKE, Oshawa, Ontario.

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Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

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Weakness of Body and Mind. Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Organs and Parts of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment—benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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Canadians who fully realise the beauty and grandeur of the scenery of this continent. The magnificent work, "America Photographed," which we have secured exclusively for Times' readers, portrays by photographic engravings and vivid description the magnificent scenery and the wonderful works of man. Those

Who Stop to Think

Will readily see the scope for artistic effect and the splendid educational advantages of such a work. "America Photographed" covers this great field with splendid photographs and interesting descriptions as no other work has ever done. The views are the perfection of the photographer's camera and the engraver's skill; they embrace everything of importance, that is interesting, scenic and historic in Canada, Alaska, the United States and Mexico. It seems

That in America

The Creator has planned everything on a mighty scale. The Selkirk mountains in British Columbia make the Alps appear insignificant by comparison. The Mississippi and its tributaries make the longest river in the world; the Grand Canyon of the Colorado is the most appalling chasm of the earth, and the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky the largest and strangest cavern. Nature here planned everything on a scale that

Is the Grandest

and most magnificent. Popocatepetl is 17,540 feet high, while the altitude of Mount Blanc is only 15,786. The height of Mount St. Elias is 19,000 feet, and the Matterhorn, Italy, reaches less than 15,000 feet skyward. Every extreme of tropic and frigid is reached. In the natural

Scenery and The

Work of art alike is afforded a rich field for the traveller and the student. To those who follow closely the pages of "America Photographed," as issued by the Times, will be imparted a fund of information in the geography, topography, history and resources of North America that can be acquired from no other single work. It will touch alike city, stream, mountain and forest. The almost unnumbered grandeurs of nature and

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Will be pictured by photography and talked about by some of the best writers known. As an educator it will be invaluable alike to young and old, yet when its pages bring to view the magnificent engravings, triumphs of the photographer's art and the engraver's genius, the acquisition of knowledge will be rendered a pleasure rather than a task.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Another Day Spent Considering Amendments to Municipal Act.

AND STILL THE BILL IS NOT COMPLETE

A Batch of New Bills to be Rushed Through at the End of the Session—Hardly Possible for Prorogation to Take Place This Week.

MARCH 28.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. E. Robson.

Dr. Watt presented a report from the select committee on forestry as follows:

1. That endeavors should be made on the grounds of the provincial home at Kamloops and at any other government institution in the upper country having suitable land attached thereto to plant shubs and trees of various kinds, both native and imported, so as to ascertain what kinds can be most successfully acclimated in that portion of the province and be most profitably cultivated for economic purposes.

2. That care should be taken by reservation or otherwise to protect the forests covering the sources of the mountain streams, and also to prevent the wasteful cutting or destruction by fire of the timber in the neighborhood of the mines.

3. That the Dominion government should be approached with a view to the location of an experimental farm in the dry belt with, among other objects, a special view to the investigation of what kind of forest and fruit trees can be most profitably introduced.

4. That every possible effort should be made by the officials of the province in outlying districts to prevent the destruction of valuable timber areas by fire, and to punish persons carelessly or intentionally starting forest fires.

The report was received.

The house went into committee, Mr. Rogers in the chair, to consider the Hall Mines bill as amended by the private bills committee.

After a long discussion about the different provisions of the bill, Hon. Mr. Davie said the powers asked for were extraordinary. The company asked to be given control of streets and roads for tramways without being controlled as to the fares they are to charge. The people who brought the bill in deserve to have it thrown out, but he would not advocate that. The bill, however, should be put in proper shape by the promoters, and the house should not be asked to do it.

Mr. Booth said all the company asked leave to do was to build a tramway from the Silver King mine to a point at or near Nelson and to carry on works in connection with their mine.

Mr. Kitchen said the company owned the best mine in Kootenay and should be allowed to build a tramway to carry ore from their mines. The company did not wish to interfere with the companies in Nelson. The house should give them every consideration possible.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the house could not properly amend the bill to do justice to the company and the public. The committee should rise and allow the company to amend the bill. He moved in that direction.

Hon. Mr. Davie said it would be allright if the company just operated the tramway and electric light works for their own use.

The committee rose and reported progress.

Hon. Mr. Davie presented a return of additional information regarding the Nakusp & Slocan railway.

Mr. Horne moved the second reading of the Consolidated Electric Railway and Light Company's bill. The object of the company is to consolidate the Vancouver Tramway Company and amalgamate with other companies. The private bills committee had amended the bill and inserted clauses to protect all parties interested.

The bill was read a second time.

The bills to authorize the sale of certain lands to the Bishop of New Westminster, to amend the school act and to provide for the formation of councils of labor conciliation and arbitration were introduced and read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation bill. The bill was an amendment and consolidation of the drainage acts, but it gave the commissioners more power, particularly respecting the borrowing of money. There were large tracts of land that should be reclaimed, and the present act would facilitate the carrying out of this scheme.

Hon. M. Beaven said it was unfortunate that so many bills were placed before the house at once at the end of the session. He had been unable to examine the bill and see where the great changes occur. From what he could understand of the bill he could not favor it and must record his vote against it.

Mr. Booth said as far as he could gather from the bill he thought it was a useful one.

The bill was read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the Jurors' bill, the object of which is to distribute jury duty more fairly. At present only a very few of those on the voters' lists were called upon. The bill provided that after a man had served for some time he would be released from duty for six or seven years. It would also make less work for the selectors of jurors. He intended to propose an amendment providing that every fit person, whether he was on the voters' list or not, will have to serve as juryman. Such men would be the first to be called on. It was a duty for everyone to serve on juries. The law would be made so that those who fail to register would have to serve.

Mr. Stoddart asked if the government had considered the question of paying grand jurors. In country districts grand jurymen have to go to a great deal of trouble.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the matter had been considered, and the arguments for paying grand jurymen in the country had some force. But in the cities the men who acted as grand jurors could afford to give the time.

Mr. Kitchen said in New Westminster district farmers were called on to act as grand jurors and had to go to the city at their own expense. The government should consider the matter.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Booth contended that if grand juries were to be maintained those acting on such should be paid.

The bill was read a second time.

The house went into committee, Mr. Grant in the chair, to consider the Fraser bridge aid bill. An amendment was inserted providing that the construction to and maintenance of the bridge should be under the control of the Lieut.-Governor-in-council. There was some discussion as to the termini of the bridge, but no changes were made. The committee rose and reported progress.

The house rose at 5.20.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Kitchen rose to a question of privilege. He was reported in the Times as having voted against the Fraser River bridge bill. He was not in Victoria when that vote was taken.

It was Mr. Kellie, not Mr. Kitchen, who voted against the bill.

The house continued in committee on the Fraser River bridge aid bill. An amendment was inserted providing that the act should not come into force until proclaimed and the bill was reported complete with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Davie presented messages from the lieutenant-governor enclosing bills for the appointment of scalers of logs, respecting the Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company, the Horse Fly Mining Company and to authorize the grant of certain lands to the Westminster and Vancouver Tramway Company.

On consideration of the report on the municipality act amending bill a large number of amendments were proposed.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the following as a new clause: "Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Municipal Act, 1892, or in any other act contained no municipality shall hereafter be incorporated, nor the limits of any municipality be extended during any calendar year, unless the petition for incorporation or the application for extension, as the case may be, shall have been received at the office of the Provincial Secretary on or before the 30th day of June in such year, and the letters patent incorporating or extending a municipality, as the case may be, shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of January next following the date of such letters patent." The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Brown moved that sub-section (e) of section 5 (as in bill No. 55) be amended by inserting the following after the word "householder," in the fourth line:—"and every person paying rent of the amount hereinafter named for any room or rooms used by such person as a dwelling, shall be held to be a householder within the meaning of this section." The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Grant moved an amendment to decrease the householder qualification from $120 to $60 per annum. This amendment was carried without dissent.

Mr. Hunter moved an amendment providing that by-laws requiring the assent of ratepayers should require merely a majority of votes instead of three-fifths as inserted when the bill was in committee.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said it would not be well to make the proposed change.

Hon. Mr. Turner agreed with Hon. Mr. Beaven.

Mr. Grant and Mr. Keith argued that the majority should rule.

The amendment was adopted on a division of 15 to 11.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved an amendment providing that to save the rebate of one-sixth tax-payers must pay their taxes by October 31st. The bill before the house proposed that the taxes should not be paid until December 1st. The amendment was carried.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved an amendment providing that all applications for a renewal of a new license shall be made to the board of licensing commissioners, sitting in open court, and may be made personally or by agent, and without notice. This, he explained would do away with the expense of advertising as made necessary by the present act.

The amendment was lost on a division of 14 to 13.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved to amend section 30, referring to Sunday observance, by striking out the words "merchant, tradesman, artificer, mechanic, workman laborer, or other," in lines one and two, also to strike out the words between brackets, which except certain classes of business from the provision of the clause to operate on Sunday, and substitute therefor:—Conveying passengers, or Her Majesty's mails by land or by water, the operating and running of railways, and street railways, lighting works, telegraph and telephone lines and offices, hotels, restaurants, the printing, publication, and delivery of newspapers before the hour of nine o'clock a.m., the selling and delivery of milk, and of drugs and medicines, and works of necessity and charity excepted.

Mr. Grant made a long speech against the clause, which he called a Puritanical provision. He moved in amendment to except the carrying of messages, selling cigars, candies, fruit, confectionery and bread, playing of bands and conducting hairdressing and bathing establishments and barber shops and the catching of fish.

Mr. Brown replied at some length to the arguments advanced by Mr. Grant.

Hon. Mr. Davie explained his object for introducing the clause. He had a petition before him asking that such a clause be inserted in the bill. It might be well to allow the sale of perishable fruits on Sunday.

Mr. Grant's amendment was lost on a division of 14 to 4, and Hon. Mr. Davie's amendment was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved an amendment providing for a court of appeal from assessments under local improvement bylaws which was carried.

Mr. Brown moved the following as a new clause: "271a. All actions against any municipality (whether such municipality be incorporated under any general act or by a special act) for the unlawful doing of anything purporting to have been done by such municipality under the powers conferred by any act of the legislature of British Columbia, and which might have been lawfully done by such municipality if acting in the manner prescribed by law, shall be commenced within six months after the cause of such action shall have arisen, or when such cause of action has arisen before the passing of this act, then within three months after the passing of this act, but not afterwards; and in any such action which may be duly brought the municipality shall not be liable for a larger sum than it would have been liable for if the questions of the right to recover and the amount recoverable were being determined in an arbitration under the incorporating act, or in any other act in that behalf, instead of in such action.

The amendment was carried.

Mr. Anderson moved the following, which was negatived:—"To limit and define an area adjoining and surrounding the public markets of the said corporation, within which area so established by the council no fish, game, meat, poultry, etc., or other articles which the council may deem objectionable, shall be sold or exposed for sale, except at the public market or markets within the said area, and to fix a penalty for any contravention thereof."

The house adjourned at 11:35.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Hon. Mr. Davie, on Friday—To ask leave to introduce a bill intituled an act to amend the coal mines regulation act and amending acts.

Mr. Rogers, on Friday—To ask leave to introduce a bill intituled an act to amend the licenses act and amending acts.

Mr. Horne, on Monday—Whereas the citizens of Vancouver are desirous of having a quarantine station established at or near the port of Vancouver; and whereas many ships of large tonnage carrying passengers and freight from Asiatic and many other foreign ports are continually arriving at the port of Vancouver; and whereas the Asiatic ports are seldom free from contagious diseases, and passengers therefrom are liable to carry and communicate said diseases; and whereas the nearest quarantine station is some eighty miles distant from the port of Vancouver and in consequence thereof great inconvenience and expenditure has been incurred by that city during the past six years in protecting the public health from such contagious diseases; and whereas the greater part of this expenditure would not have to be borne by that city if a quarantine station was established at or near the port; and whereas owing to the increasing trade of the said port it is liable to such risks continually, and the said city will have to expend large sums of money in order to protect the public health, which expenditure should be borne by the Dominion at large; therefore be it resolved that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor praying him to represent to the Dominion government the urgent necessity which exists for a quarantine station and hospital at or near the port of Vancouver, and that His Honor be further respectfully requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Dominion government.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT.

By Mr. Semlin, on Thursday—Is it the intention of the governmetn to construct a wagon road along Deadman's creek this year in accordance with the prayer of a petition of the settlers along said creek for such work?

Future Electric Invention.

The edge of the electric future is bright with immediate promises for the world's weal. In the nearest foreground I see a practical method for the production of electricity directly from the burning of coal. This achieved, there necessarily follows the universal adoption of the electric motor as a prime mover; the relegation of the steam engine to the scrap-heap; and the almost immediate realization of the air-ship as a means of transportation. Assuming the cause of chemical affinity to lie in the unlike electric charges of the combining atoms, I see the practical realization of electric synthesis, whereby wholesome food products will be directly formed under the potency of electric affinities. I see, too, a marked advance in electro-therapheutics, whereby human life will be prolonged and its sufferings alleviated. Diagnosis and prognosis will be profoundly aided by exact electrical measurements of the various organs of the human body as regards their electromotive force and resistance. The electro-therapist of the future will employ electric charges and currents for restoring the normal charges and currents of the body, as well as for the stimulation of nervous or muscular tissues. Back of these achievements I discern a practical apparatus for seeing through a wire; that is, a device for looking into a receiver at one end of a metalic wire, and seeing therein a faithful reproduction of whatever optical images are impressed on a transmitter at the other end, even though thousands of miles intervene. I see the possible use of the step-down transformer for the preparation of a roadbed or road surface by the vitrification, in situ, of clay, or other suitable soil, by the intense heating power of enormous currents of electricity. These things I believe I see with fair distinctness. In the farther background I faintly see, dimly outlined through the clouds, an apparatus registration of unwritten, unspoken thought, and its accurate reproduction at any indefinite time afterwards.—Edward J. Houston, in McClure's Magazine.

The Honorary Member.

The recent action of the Society of California Pioneers in expelling one of their honorary members, Herbert Howe Bancroft, the historical writer, suggests that some eminent legal person should give the world a treatise on the rights and wrongs of honorary members of societies and clubs. It would appear that the position of the honorary member is an anomalous one. Generally speaking, this person is one who, for some alleged merit or service of his own, has been chosen (without his knowledge or consent) a member of a grateful or appreciative organization—society, club, or what not. This honor—for he is an honorary member—does not carry with it any of the active duties of participation in the doings of the organization, or any responsibility for the payment of dues or other similar obligations. But, as we have seen in the case of the California Pioneers, the member chosen in honor may be dismissed in dishonor. Ought these things so to be, and the laws of logic and common sense stand unviolated?

The California society is composed of men who arrived on the California coast prior to January 1, 1850, and the purposes of the organization are chiefly confined to the collection and preservation of records of the early occupation of the country by Americans. The male posterity of the pioneers in a direct line are eligible to membership; otherwise the society would ultimately become extinct. It would appear that Mr. Bancroft was chosen honorary member of the California Pioneers in recognition of his labors as a historian of California and its early settlement. He has been expelled on account of alleged slander of the old Argonauts contained in said historical writings. Specifically, it is stated that Mr. Bancroft in his history slandered Commodore Stockton, General John C. Fremont, John A. Sutter, and other men famed in song and story as the builders and makers of the State. Did the pioneers elect Mr. Bancroft on account of his books, and then expel him on account of what those books contained? Did they elect him first and read his books afterward? It would appear so.—Harper's Weekly.

Railroads in China.

The dispatches from China regarding the opening of railroads in that empire are confusing. They state that a line of road has been opened from Tientsin to Shanghai and that it is now carrying passengers and freight. It appears, however, that the Shanghai here referred to is not the great port with which we are familiar, but a place called Shanghai-Kevan, situate at the junction of the Great Wall with the Gulf of Liantung. Such a road must traverse a portion of the province of Chih-li, which is in the extreme north of China, and in comparison with the southern provinces is thinly peopled. It would seem to be a curious line to be chosen as the pioneer railroad line of China. A railroad from the port of Shanghai, near the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang, to any populous centre of the interior would explain itself; a line from the other Shanghai could only be explained on the theory that it is intended as a military line to be used against the Russians, unless it is an extension of a short coal-carrying line built a few years ago in that part of the country. The military theory is confirmed by the rumor that the line is to be continued to the Tailing River in Shing-King; such an extension could hardly find traffic to support it.

The only railroad now in operation in China is the above-mentioned line running from the coal mines of Tai-gan-shan and Chai-tang to Tientsin. It would not be running if the mines were not owned by the Seventh Prince, the Emperor's father. There was once a railroad line from Shanghai to Woosung, a town ten miles distant, but the populace protested against it so fiercely that the rails were taken up and shipped to Formosa. Several lines have been projected and surveys for them made within the last ten years. One from Tientsin to Peking is badly wanted, as the only access to the capital is by barge up the Pelho in summer and by cart in winter; and another from Shanghai to Tsinsin to carry freight and passengers in November, December, January and February, when the Pelho is closed by ice. But the Board of Works has never been able to see its way to construct either. The prejudice of the Chinese peasantry against public improvements which may disturb the graves of their ancestors constitutes an impediment not easily overcome.

Nearly fifteen years have passed since General Tso, who had been the leader of the Tory or obstruction party in China, recanted his opinions on the subject of railroads, and declared that they were the only salvation for the integrity of the empire. On his change of front, capitalists and railroad engineers from Europe and this country flocked to China to seek railroad concessions. They came in such numbers, with such glittering offers, that the Chinese government was filled with suspicions. It refused to grant concessions, and laid down as the fundamental principle of its railroad policy that Chinese railroads must be built with Chinese capital, managed by Chinese directors, and run by Chinese engineers. It was as much as to say that there should be no railroads; for the Chinese have never learned the corporate use of capital, and there is not known to be a man in the empire who could manage a line of railroad, or a native who could drive a locomotive. And sure enough there has not been a mile of road built—unless the new enterprise in the extreme north may be regarded as a beginning.

The main objection which was urged to the construction of railroads from the seaports into the interior was that they would serve as convenient avenues for enemies to use in an invasion of the country. Passing over this characteristic objection, the foreigners who went to China in the early eighties to build roads asked why the government should not authorize a great central line from Canton on the mouth of the Pearl to Tientsin, which is now the most active commercial emporium of China. This would traverse the richest provinces of the empire—Northern Quangtung, Kianol, Hoo-pe, Honan and Pechili. But the Chinese could never be brought to see the necessity of the proposed line. They prefer to carry freight by canal in summer, and by carts or bamboo poles over a Chinaman's shoulder at any and all times, while passengers can go by sedan chairs or wheelbarrow conveyance. Their civilization is not a steam civilization, but they prefer it to any other.

There is no reason why children should be allowed to suffer from loathsome scrofulous sores and glandular swellings when such a pleasant, effective, and economical medicine as Ayer's Sarsaparilla may be procured of the nearest druggist. Be sure you get Ayer's.

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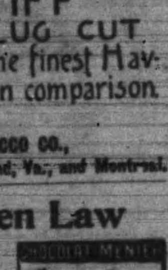

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Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:30 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

In the matter of the "Winding Up Act" and amending Acts; and in the matter of the "Victoria Iron Works Company, Limited."

Notice is hereby give that a petition for the winding up of the above named company by the Supreme Court of British Columbia was, on the 24th day of March, 1894, presented to the said Court by Turner, Beeton & Co., of the City of Victoria, creditors of the said company, and by an order of Mr. Justice Walkem dated the same day, William Monteith was appointed provisional liquidator of the said company until the hearing of the said petition; and the said petition is directed to be heard before a judge of this Court on Friday, the 30th day of March, 1894, at the Law Courts, Bastion Square, at 11 a.m., and at the same time and place an application will be made for the appointment of a liquidator of the said company; and any creditor or contributory of the said company desirous of opposing the making of an order for the winding up of the said company under the above Acts, or the appointment of a liquidator, should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1894.

DAVIE, POOLEY & LUXTON,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

W. J. HANNA,

Graduate U. S. College of Embalming

PARLORS, 42 BROAD ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city or ....suburban property, ranch 320 acres, 14 ....miles from Calgary, N.W.T.; 2 good ....roads to property; 265 acres fenced; 30 ....acres bush; good black soil; Elbow ....river crosses property; 2 good springs; ....well settled district; church, school, store, ...post-office, blacksmith shop, cheese fac- ....tory, all within 1 and two miles. Price, ...$2,500.

250 ACRES, THREE-FOURTHS MILE ....fine water front, good land, partly ....cleared; good house and stables; splen- ....did location for fishing and shooting and ....boating; low price and good terms, or ....exchange partly for cash and city pro- ....perty.

80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH ....house and stable, close to railway sta- ....tion; a good chicken and fruit farm; ....cheap.

10 ACRE BLOCKS, GOOD LEVEL LAND, ...close to Saanichton railway station; ....$1000 and $1500, according to position; ....very easy terms and low interest to ....parties buying to improve.

2 LOTS, 50x120 each, good land and close ....to good stream of water; $500.

THREE LOTS, 60x148 EACH. Splendid ....position; close to Fowl Bay; good level ....land; a bargain ($650) or singly $225 ....each. Postoffice box 381.

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This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

Hudyan is purely vegetable.

Hudyan stops Prematureness of the discharge in 20 days.

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Constipation, Dizziness, Falling Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures debility Nervousness, and developes and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements.

Prematureness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

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Used by the best families in Great Britain for polishing silver and plated ware.

The cloths will last for months and retain their polishing properties to the end. The best thing ever introduced for polishing silver and plated ware.

Price 20 cents per cloth, or three cloths for 50 cents.

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S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 108 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. Victoria, B.C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT. Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe8tf

MUSICAL.

GEO. W. FUGGLE, PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER. Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 75 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P.O. Box 422.

PIANO-TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 7, Moody Block, cor. Yates and Broad Sts., under Imperial Photograph Gallery.

MISS FOX, Teacher of Piano and Harmonium. RESIDENCE—36 Mason street, near Pandora avenue. mar21-1m

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PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS. Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. fe13

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A.F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. ja13 C. DUBOIS MASON, secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE No. 2, A.F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy29 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 120, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. B. SWINERTON, Scribe E. 1-1y

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights cordially invited to attend. E. PFERDNER, K. of R. & S. oc13

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join. K. C. SMITH, Secretary.

QUEEN'S MARKET. L. GOODACRE. Government street, Victoria, B.C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS. Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B.C. Telephone call 129.

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DR. A. C. WEST Surgeon Dentist, Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C. Dr. West calls particular attention to the Phase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

A. MAXWELL MUIR, ARCHITECT, 93½ Douglas Street.

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H. VAN VOLKENBURGH, BUTCHER AND PACKER, 72 Yates street. Oc.17

B. C. Pioneer Society.

NOTICE.

At the next regular monthly meeting of the Society, on Wednesday, the 4th of April, 1894, a motion proposing to fix a day for decorating graves of pioneers of British Columbia will be considered. Full attendance of members is requested. By order.
ALLAN GRAHAM, President.
Victoria March 15, 1894.

$50 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons destroying or injuring the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.
By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office, 23rd January, 1894. j24

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
ROBERT JAMIESON, Manager.

THE MUSICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.

Three Nights and Saturday Matinee, commencing

THURSDAY, MARCH 29TH,

Engagement of THE FAMOUS W. T.

Carleton Opera Co.

A PERFECT ORGANIZATION.

Repertory During Engagement:—
Thursday Night—DOROTHY.
Friday Night—NANON.
Saturday Matinee—CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
Saturday Night—FRA DIAVOLO.

Large and Powerful Chorus. Beautiful Costumes. Great Cast.
Prices, $1.00, 75c., Gallery, 50c.
Matinee Prices—Adults and Children, 50c. Gallery, 25c.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros., Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Ore. j6sm&w

AGENTS make $5 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 25cts. 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, three cents. FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati O.

TO LET.

ONE OR TWO first-class bedrooms to let at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior Street, James Bay. fe19

TO LET—Or for sale, a new house, with 5 acres of land, about three and a half miles from post-office. Apply Alan S. Dumbleton, 51 Langley St. feb7-tf

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location Apply 16 Trounce avenue. j3-tf

BOARD AND LODGING.

WANTED—A furnished room with or without board, overlooking the sea. "Y," Times office. mar26-tf

WANTED—For the summer months. Accommodation near the water for two ladies and a child. Apply box 501, city. mar28-3

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—A cream colored pony, to drive single. Good price paid for suitable animal. Apply E.W.W., Times office. m27-3t

HOUSE WANTED—Within about half a mile of the Postoffice; 7 or 8 rooms; must be comfortable, with modern conveniences, etc. Address, giving particulars and stating rent expected, to "Visitor," Times office. mar 16-1w

VICTORIA COLLEGE,
BEACON HILL PARK.
(LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.)

The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.

First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates, University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.

Reasonable fees. Cricket, football swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply
PRINCIPAL J. W CHURCH, M.A.
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✠ Gilt Edge Hams
✠ And Dried Beef
R. H. JAMESON, - 33 Fort Street.

Having imported direct from Scotland the Latest Improved Sanitary Air Sewer Traps, Gully Traps, S Traps, and a great variety of Bends, Sewer Pipes, three feet lengths, I am prepared to quote the lowest prices.
J. W. KELLER,
mar26-tf Cor. Yates and Quadra Sts.

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Seeds THAT WILL GROW is what you require if you would have a bountiful crop of Vegetables and Flowers. We can supply you with the best seed in all varieties. Also thousands of
FOLIAGE AND FLOWERING PLANTS,
Now ready to select from
G. A. McTAVISH,
9 Park Road, Victoria.
Catalogues mailed free.

FOR THE NORTH

The Steamer
BARBARA BOSCOWITZ
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will sail for Fort Simpson and way ports on
Monday, April 2nd,
At 7 p. m., from Spratt's Wharf. For freight or passage apply to
CAPT. J. D. WARREN, 6 Trounce Avenue.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received on or before 5 p.m., of Thursday, April 5th, 1894, for the erection and completion of a brick building on Government street between Fisgard and Herald.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned.
Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
THOMAS HOOPER, Architect, over Spencer's Arcade.
Wednesday, March 28, 1894. mar28-2t

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the
Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited;
At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:
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CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.
NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1.50.
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WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

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The Daily Times.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TACTICS.

Mr. Braithwaite, president of the Manitoba Patrons of Industry, has been throwing a strong light on the subject of the C.P.R. freight rates. The Nor'-wester thus summarizes part of a speech which this gentleman recently made:—

Mr. Braithwaite relates how a firm of Brandon produce merchants had a contract for delivering a large quantity of oats at some point in the Territories. We regret for the sake of particularity that the name of the place is not given in the report of his speech, although really the omission is immaterial. Before the contract could be fulfilled the price of oats in Brandon went up beyond the point at which it would be possible to deliver them without loss at the current freight rates. They could not pay thirty cents a bushel in Brandon and deliver excepting at heavy loss. What should they do? They escaped, and the manner of it is something to think over. They went east to Montreal, bought oats there for twenty cents a bushel, the same price they had been originally paying, and actually got a lower rate from Montreal to their point in the Territories than they had been charged from Brandon! Let us say the point in the Territories was 500 miles west. It was probably not so much, as that would put it out near Calgary. But let us say it was 500 miles. From Montreal to Brandon is 1,560 miles. Thus we see that the C.P.R. carries for its eastern patrons 2,000 miles at a less rate than it charges its Manitoba patrons for 500 miles! Small wonder the statement was received with cries of "Shame! shame!" from the adience. But Mr. Braithwaite had something more to say. He told how the C.P.R. charges for farm produce from 12 to 14 per cent. more than for merchandise shipped by Winnipeg wholesale men. And he told of a case of a Portage la Prairie merchant who had two branch stores out in the West, and who was charged $1.40 per 100 lbs. more for freight from Portage la Prairie than he would have been charged from Montreal, 1,500 miles farther!

All these allegations will be quite readily accepted by British Columbians, who know something of the extortionate rates imposed by the C.P.R. in their own province, both passengers and freight being affected. The Times not long ago had occasion to speak of the actually prohibitive rates placed on farm produce in the interior, keeping the coast markets closed to the upper country farmer. The policy of the railway might seem to be framed for the express purpose of killing traffic and preventing development, both in the prairie country and in British Columbia. The management of the road may find something profitable in that policy, but to outsiders it must remain a mystery of mysteries, for any sane man would by his own unaided mental processes come to the conclusion that a railway should rather encourage traffic and development. That is from the railway's own point of view, leaving out the fact that the country has given the road a hundred million dollars to secure the development which the management is actually endeavoring to prevent by its obstructive rate policy. If the "Great National Highwayman" could thus commit suicide without hurting the country the task of objecting might be left to the shareholders, but unfortunately the people are bound to suffer with them.

THE CONCLUSION IS PLAIN.

In its usual would-be offensive way the Colonist finds fault with us for coming to the conclusion that the government's tariff revision is not satisfactory. More time and more information are wanted, it seems, for the formation of a proper opinion. They may be necessary to the Colonist, in its dulness of intellect and its servility as a government organ, but no independent thinker of even a small degree of ability can have any difficulty in coming to a judgment with the material now to hand. The negative process alone is sufficient. When we know that the tariff should have been radically changed in the interest of consumers, and when no indication is given in the reports of any radical change, it requires no great amount of ability to draw the correct inference. The Times is far from being alone in its opinion on the new tariff when a paper like the Toronto Evening News, with a strong leaning to the Conservative side, talks in this way: —"The changes can be briefly summarized. The duty on raw material, wherever touched, has been reduced by 50 to 60 per cent., while that on the imported finished product has, in some cases been increased, and in very few has been lowered more than 15 per cent. The manufacturer is thus enabled to produce more cheaply, while not forced to sell cheaper. The people ask for a consumers' tariff, they have been given a manufacturers' tariff." Any person not hopelessly dull can see that the News' summing-up is quite correct. There is one fact worth noting by the people of this province, namely, that some of the few decided changes are made with the unconcealed object of placating Manitoba. They are no doubt directly due to the outcome of the Winnipeg election. If the prairie city had not given the government a sharp reminder by electing an opponent the government would not have thought of putting lumber on the free list and reducing the agricultural implement duty from 35 to 20 per cent. So much for the virtue of a well-administered kick. If any portion of this province had shown a spirit similar to that of Winnipeg there would have been a similar benefit gained. The remedy would have been more effective than ten years' whining and complaining about our unfair treatment.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND WAY.

Yesterday we referred to the fact that two members of the Newfoundland government had been unseated and disqualified for corupt practices at the recent general election. From the reading of the dispatch we inferred that the corrupt practices consisted in the purchase of votes in the direct and vulgar way, but this, it seems, was a mistake. A second part of the dispatch has now come to hand, which reads as follows:—

The ground on which the conviction was secured against Woods and Moores, was the expenditure of $8,000 in the Bay de Verde shortly before the election, which money was obtained illegally for the employment of several hundred men in the various public works a few days before the day set for the polling of the vote. The money was also used in employing a number of men on the public works in this city, hiring of trains to deport them to their homes to vote and then bringing them back here again, thus constituting the illegal use of legislative grants intended for other purposes. Judge Winter, in the course of his decision, severely condemned the government for its illegal expenditure of public funds. The disqualification of the remaining fifteen members petitioned against is a foregone conclusion. They include every member of the executive council and the government leaders of all the districts.

What would the Davie government do if it had the Newfoundland law and Newfoundland judges to contend with?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

From T. N. Hibben & Co., we have received a copy of a pamphlet on the Behring Sea question, written by Andrew Wishart, L.L.B., of Edinburgh, an eminent Scottish authority on international law. The author gives a very clear and succinct review of the seal dispute and deals severely with the United States claims and pretensions on both sides of the continent. The pamphlet gives the full text of the arbitration treaty and the Paris award, with an excerpt from the treaty of cession between Russia and the United States. A map of Behring Sea increases the value of the little book as a handy-reference work on this subject of the seal dispute.

Nelson Tribune: The Vancouver World says "the members of the Davie cabinet are personally trusted and are types of our best life." Coming from the World, the statement must be taken with a grain of allowance. A cabinet receiving, as it has, so much praise from a newspaper that it has not an equal in Canada for mendacity cannot be of a type that is above suspicion.

The unfortunate municipal act had another season of chopping and changing yesterday. Several amendments made in committee were thrown out at the report stage and some new amendments were adopted. This method of dealing with the act is surely a most nonsensical one. Why cannot some rational and logical line of treatment be adopted, whereby these numerous alterations and the consequent confusion might be avoided? But though we see little sense in this annual hacking of the act, we find ourselves decidedly in sympathy with some of the changes made yesterday. It was right to place the householder franchise on the old basis of $60 a year; in fact it should never have been changed. Then the enfranchising of lodgers is a proper move, for no good reason can be advanced in favor of discriminating against lodgers who pay as much rent as householders. The tendency of the age is towards liberalism in such matters, and it would be a pity if British Columbia should show itself inclined in an opposite direction.

Hitch in Behring Sea Matter.

London, March 29.—Lord Kimberley and Ambassador Bayard of the United States had a conference to-day over the new hitch in the Behring sea matter.

The Central News is authority for the statement that if the new difference in the Behring Sea negotiations is not speedily settled it may possibly lead to diplomatic trouble. The conference to-day took place at Lord Kimberley's private residence. Both Bayard and Kimberley refused to be interviewed on the subject.

BUDGET OF BILLS.

More Government Measures Laid Before the House Yesterday.

TO APPOINT OFFICIAL SCALERS OF LOGS

Grant of Land to the Vancouver and New Westminster Tramway Company —Aid for the Horsefly and Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Companies.

Another batch of government measures was laid before the legislature yesterday, which promises to prolong the session at least a week. The bill to provide for the appointment of an official scaler of saw logs and other cut timber provides that the province may be divided into six districts and a scaler appointed for each. A board of examiners may be appointed to examine candidates for the positions of official scalers. The bill defines the duties of the scalers, the timber inspector and the examiners. Every official scaler shall collect from the person requiring his services the following fees: For scaling logs and spars, 5c. per thousand feet; for measuring piles and poles, 5c. per 200 lineal feet; for measuring railway ties and cedar bolts, 5c. per cord of 128 cubic feet. No sale or agreement for sale of any saw-logs, spars, piles, poles, railway ties, or cedar bolts, or other cut timber, of which any revenue or royalty is payable to Her Majesty, shall be enforceable unless and until such are scaled or measured by an official scaler. The official scalement or measurement shall, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, constitute the basis of all sales or agreements. No person, firm, or corporation shall export from the province any saw logs, spars, piles, poles, railway ties, or cedar bolts, or other cut timber, in respect of which any royalty or revenue is payable to Her Majesty, or cause or aid in such exportation or removal, or saw or cause to be sawn any such saw logs, bolts or other cut timber, unless or until such saw logs, spars, piles, ties, or bolts, as the case may be, shall have been scaled or measured in accordance with the provisions of this act, or under the authority of the timber inspector for the province. There is a fine of $1000 for breaking this clause of the act and a fine of $200 for log scalers who are found guilty of corrupt or fraudulent conduct. The act will not come into force until proclaimed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council.

The bill to authorize a grant of certain lands to the Westminster & Vancouver Tramway Company, provides that whereas the private owners have contributed in aid of the enterprise donations of portions of the land traversed by the tramway, and it is expedient that a similar grant of public lands should be made in pursuance of an arrangement to that effect entered into at the inception of the enterprise, and the company have expressed their willingness to accept the lands. Therefore, the lieutenant-governor-in-council may grant to the Westminster & Vancouver Tramway Company all those certain pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in group 1, New Westminster district, and being composed of all those portions of lots 36 and 51 in said group 1, containing, respectively, one hundred acres and ninety-six acres of land, which lie to the north of the right of way heretofore granted to said company.

By the bill respecting the Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company it will be lawful for the lieutenant-governor-in-council to demise to the company and their assigns, for a term of 25 years, certain properties with power to work, extract, remove, and retain for their own use all mines and minerals, including the precious metals therein contained, at a yearly rental of $300 per annum granting to the company the privilege of a renewal for a further term of 25 years at a rental to be agreed upon, and in the event of a failure to agree, then at a rental to be fixed by arbitrators appointed pursuant to the "Arbitration Act, 1893." The lease shall contain a covenant on the part of the company to expend on the hereditaments, or some part thereof, in the working and development of the property not less than the sum of $5000 per annum. It shall be lawful for the lieutenant-governor-in-council to demise to the company for a term of 25 years, any lands, not exceeding in the aggregate 250 acres, immediately adjoining the hereditaments with the like privilege of renewal. The company may also be granted so much of the waters of Six Mile creek and of Morehead Lake, not exceeding in the aggregate 3000 miner's inches, as defined by the "Placer Mining Act, 1891," as may, from time to time, be necessary for any purpose connected with their undertaking. The properties to be demised to the company are The "Loo Quong Ching Tong" hill claims, containing 12 acres; the "Bullion" mining lease, containing 24 acres; the "Bonanza" mining lease, containing nine acres; the "South Fork Hydraulic Mining Company's lease, containing 51 acres; the "Channell" mining lease, containing 21 acres; the "William Stephenson Mining lease, containing 160 acres. All the above mining properties are situated on the south fork of the Quesnelle river, Cariboo, about three and a half miles east of the townsite of Quesnelle Forks.

Under the same terms, at an annual rental of $500, the Horse Fly Hydraulic Mining Company are granted the following properties: "Discovery" mining lease, containing 160 acres; "Foyle" mining lease, containing 80 acres; "Gold Bank" mining lease, containing 160 acres; "Oro" mining lease containing 160 acres; "Polaris" mining lease, containing 160 acres; "Venus" mining lease, containing 160 acres; "Jupiter" mining lease, containing 60 acres; "Mars" mining lease, containing 160 acres; "Neptune" mining lease, containing 160 acres; "Comet" mining lease, containing 160 acres; "Phoceno" mining lease, containing 160 acres. Situated on the Horsefly River, about 50 miles by road north of the 108-Mile House.

JAPANESE SUSPECTS.

To the Editor: Having occasion to visit in the neighborhood of the suspect station yesterday (Tuesday) morning, I learned the following from a person who stated that he was an eye-witness to a scene that, if true, is a disgrace to our city. The statement was to the effect that some fifty or more Japanese had been that morning through the process of fumigation, and among their number were four females, who were compelled to undress in a room at one end of the building and walk along a path which seemed to me to be almost thirty or more yards in length in an absolutely nude condition, with some three or four men only in attendance, whose duty it was to see them take their bath, if not actually administer the same. My informant added that it was a painful sight to see how these poor, unprotected females shrank from the ordeal through which they were made to pass. Now, sir, I sincerely hope the statement is in this revolting particular exaggerated, for I can hardly conceive it to be true in this enlightened city of ours. May I ask, therefore, through the columns of your valuable paper, for information on this subject?

K.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

To the Editor: It seems more than probable that Chinese will be employed on the fortifications at Esquimalt, despite the fact that hundreds of our own people are in need of work. Chinese labor, or Chinese pay, will keep the white workingman from earning a decent living. The Canadian Pacific railway on this coast was constructed by Chinamen. All government work appears to benefit but one class, the Chinese. A white man applied for work on the fortifications, and was informed that the pay will be one dollar and twenty-five cents per day, without board. All white skilled labor will be imported from England, with tools and implements. Only Chinese can live on the daily wage, which is twenty-five cents above the sum paid to save the unemployed of San Francisco from starvation during the winter months. I am an Englishman, Mr. Editor, and am proud of my country; if the Chinese are a more favored nation, let my flag wave over Chinatown. Then my advice to our native sons will be, "Get out of a country where you compete with the cheapest labor on earth." In a civilized country we decline to be brought down to the level of slaves, and prefer death to degradation. We must live, and our working classes are crying for bread. The government has a chance to assist our fellow-countrymen, and if living wages obtain thousands of white men will be at work with the pick and shovel on the fortifications at Esquimalt.

LABOR.

Gigantic Roguery.

San Francisco, March 28.—The Examiner will to-morrow announce that C. P. Huntington, H. E. Huntington and Charles F. Crocker have resigned from the directorate of the Central Pacific railway company, their purpose being to entrench themselves in a strong legal position whereby the Southern Pacific company may avoid the stipulation of its lease that it shall pay holders of Central Pacific securities the large sum of $1,300,000 in dividends annually. It is well known that the directorate of the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific are practically identical, the great Huntington, Crocker and Hopkins and Stanford interests being absolutely dominant. When the Southern Pacific company leased the Central Pacific its agreement to pay so large a sum as $1,300,000 annually secured the investment in its stock of large amounts of English capital, and it is this interest against which this late move of the railway authorities is directed.

Last December the Southern Pacific covenanted with the Central Pacific to modify the terms of its lease, so that no stated annual sum should be paid, but the dividends should be based solely on the earnings. Minor provisions of the lease, such as the submission to arbitration of matters of dispute between the corporations and that all moneys advanced by the Southern Pacific should be considered a lien on the property of the Central, it was also proposed to abrogate. It was some time before the London investors heard of these astounding modifications. They formulated a formal protest and sent it to both companies. It was then determined by C. P. Huntington and his associates to surrender as to the minor features of the modification, but to adhere firmly to their main position, wiping out the fixed charge. To remove as far as possible the appearance of having made the right hand play into the left, they concluded to sever the identity of the two boards. H. E. Huntington, the president, and C. F. Crocker and C. P. Huntington, directors, resigned from the Central Pacific. Mrs. Stanford had likewise withdrawn, and H. S. Hubbard, the Hopkins representative, went out, so that the Crocker, Stanford, Huntington and Hopkins interests were left without immediate personal representatives on the Central Pacific board.

The Examiner says several subordinate clerks of the Southern Pacific office were substituted and the modified lease again remodelled, incorporating the main provision as to the dividends. It is expected that it will be ratified at the forthcoming annual meeting of the Southern Pacific next month, and that at the meeting of the Central about the same time the retiring directors will be reinstated.

The Call says Isaac Requa, an Oakland capitalist, and James O. B. Gunn, secretary of the Union Iron Works, have been elected to fill the vacancies in the Central Pacific directorate.

Two of a Kind.

Steele Mackay was in a Chicago hotel one day a few weeks before his death, when the whim seized him to get out of bed, dress and go down to the parlor. This he did after considerable effort and with the assistance of his nurses. About the same time Mr. Nat Goodwin, who had been in bed for three weeks in the same hotel and had undergone a severe surgical operation, was assisted to the elevator, and he too limped into the parlor of the hotel, where he saw Mackay sitting near a window, and sank into the opposite chair. The light fell on the faces of the two men and brought out the effects of the terrible sufferings they had gone through. They talked in a desultory way for a short time, being old friends, and then Mackay kept noticing that Goodwin kept turning away from the window and looking into the mirror. The comedian's glance was critical and searching, and he looked again and again at the reflection of the two hollow forms and haggard faces in the mirror. Then he straightened himself up and appeared to grow a bit stronger. Mackay watched him with some traces of amusement for a time, and finally said: "Nat, the doctors said you had a pretty close call." "I believe I do," said Goodwin, defiantly, as he straightened up a little more and looked into the mirror again, "but I am about two points ahead of you at the present moment, at all events." Then Mr. Goodwin, with a triumphant glance at the other invalid, rose and staggered out of the room. He had been discouraged over his recovery for two weeks, but he had found a man a little worse off than he was, and it gave him strength and hope.

NEW WALL PAPER AT W. J. MELLORS, 76, 78 & 65 Fort Street. Telephone 406.

FOR THE BLOOD

OUR...

Beef, Iron and Wine.

COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Garden tools at McLennan & McFeely's.

—The Y. M. I. will meet every Monday night in future.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Christy bread knives at Fox's. Easy cutting and no crumbs.

—There will be a meeting of the French Benevolent Society on Saturday at the old hospital on McClure street.

—We will surprise you with the range of baby carriages just to hand; something to suit, in style, durability and price. Weiler Bros.

—H. M. S. Pheasant left this morning for Seymour Narrows to take observations of the tide. She will be away about three weeks.

—The Y. M. I. will celebrate the anniversary of the order on May 4. A committee has been named to give the matter attention.

—Rev. Reid spoke at the First Presbyterian church last night and had a large congregation. The discourse was very interesting. Rev. Webb speaks to-night.

—You know we cannot afford to see you lose the opportunity to get something real good and real cheap, so we ask you to drop in and see the bargains at Weiler Bros.

—The stench from a sewer or drain on Yates street above Government is almost unbearable at times. The city should attend to the matter. This is only one of a great many similar spots about town.

—Unreserved tickets for the performance on Saturday afternoon of "The Chimes of Normandy" by the Carleton Opera Company are now on sale. A sufficient number to fill the house will be sold.

—David F. Fee, the grocer and saloonkeeper, convicted in police court yesterday morning was before Magistrate Macrae this morning for sentence. He was ordered to pay a fine of $150 with costs added in default of which it was directed that he go to jail for three months.

—To prevent mistakes the Para[illegible] company have decided to supply [illegible] oil only in the Paragon can. T[illegible] took first prize at the World's f[illegible] made second prize oil, namely Pratt's [illegible] pack be supplied in the square ca[illegible] signed government seal.

—Two firemen are now st[illegible] offic[illegible] the Kingston street fire hal[illegible] chemical extinguishers have [illegible] added. The company with its [illegible] and 650 feet of hose is now qui[illegible] cient. Chief Deasy has perfected [illegible] ple device for protecting hose la[illegible] the street. It consists of two p[illegible] feet long, bound together by [illegible] iron and the hose lies between [illegible]

—Last evening there was a large [illegible] ering in the school room of the Centen[illegible] Methodist church in response to an invitation by the ladies' aid to the congregation to attend a free social that all might become better acquainted. The chair was occupied by Rev. J. Hall, the pastor. The music consisted of vocal selections by Mr. and Mrs. Clement Rowlands, Miss Anderson, Miss Humber and Mr. Brownlee. A financial statement was given by the pastor, showing the finances were in a satisfactory condition. Rev. Mr. Cleaver complimented the pastor and his congregation upon the success of the past year, notwithstanding the depressed times, and showed his audience how they still might increase their gifts and be helpful to themselves and the church. Refreshments were served. The entertainment was a success.

On Tuesday evening at the college, Beacon Hill, an enthusiastic and well attended meeting was held for the purpose of forming an "Old Boys'" association; Principal Church acting as chairman. It was decided the association should consist of the masters and past students of the college united together for intellectual improvement, social intercourse and sports. The officers and general committee were then elected. Sub-committees for cricket, football and the literary and debating society are to be elected at a future date. The following are the officers: President, H. Wilson; Vice-Presidents, F. Ernest and D. Macleod; Committee, A. Kitto, C. Trimen, H. Dickenson and the masters (ex-officio). The college football and cricket colors were adopted and the fixtures with the Victoria college present eleven for April 21st and May 26th agreed to. The association already numbers over thirty members, and bids fair to become a great band of union between the Victoria old boys and their alma mater.

—Lawn mowers and garden hose at McLennan & McFeely's.

—All goods in south window at half price. J. Johnson & Co., bookstore.

—Skin rugs, skin rugs, skin rugs, skin rugs, skin rugs, skin rugs, at Weiler Bros.

—A committee meeting of the Victoria Canoe Club is called for Tuesday, 3rd, at 30 Broad street at 8 o'clock.

—The Empress of Japan leaves Yokohama for Victoria to-morrow and is due here on April 11. The Empress of India leaves here on Monday for Yokohama.

—If you want a good meal for 25 cents go to the Globe restaurant, 42 Yates street, which is under entirely new management. Twenty meals, $4. Cuisine is excellent.

—Plans are being prepared by which the police court will be properly ventilated. Tenders will be called for at an early date and the matter put through as rapidly as possible. The place had simply become unbearable.

—Peter Pato, a fisherman arrested for having a dangerous looking dirk in his possession, claims that he has used the knife 14 years in fishing and hunting and was allowed until to-morrow to bring witnesses to prove that he had.

—The steamer Walla Walla leaves this evening for San Francisco. The following cabin passengers go from Victoria. Mrs. H. Courtenay, Mrs. M. Molton, Mrs. G. Williams, Miss McNab, Miss Kerr, James Rogers and wife, Wm. W. A. Wilson, J. B. Stewart, G. S. Wheaton, Dr. Hall, A. E. McNaughton and wife, C. W. Westward and wife, J. Partridge, E. A. Harris, F. Brown, J. H. Ashwell and wife, L. W. Suter, W. S. Newton, W. Frawley and the members of the alcrosse team.

—The second annual ball of the James Bay Athletic Association was just as successful as the first and everyone knows what a grand success that was. The gymnasium hall, where the ball was held last evening, was decorated and illuminated. About 50 couples took part in the first dance, the lancers, the set of honor for which was composed as follows: His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. White, James Yates and Mrs. Dewdney, Mr. Langton and Mrs. Erb, Mr. Dallain and Mrs. W. R. Higgins. The ladies' committee had charge of the supper room which they managed to the entire satisfaction of everyone present.

—Thirty British Columbia lacrosse players leave for San Francisco on the steamer Walla Walla to-night to play a series of exhibition games at the Midwinter Fair. Twenty of the men are from the Mainland and ten from Victoria, and from the total number two good teams will be made up. The Victorians are McNaughton, Cheyne, Charles Cullin, Frank Cullin, Norman, Robert Clark, Wade, Finlaison, Jackson and Sprinkling.

—Emily Peterson, the halfbreed girl who made two attempts to throw herself off Turret Rock into the bay is still in the city prison. She claims to remember nothing at all about the affair and that will probably be her defense when the case is investigated in police court tomorrow. Birdie Kazaar who is charged with stealing a watch will also have her hearing concluded to-morrow.

—The charge of assault against Carlo Robart, growing out of a general disturbance in the Russ House bar room last Sunday, was heard by Magistrate Macrae this morning. It was quite difficult to reach any conclusion from the evidence offered, everybody having been [illegible] and the evidence conflicted on every point. The court therefore [illegible] the defendant discharged. Magistrate Macrae said that he did not have [the s]lightest doubt that the rankest perjury had been committed in the case but [was] not certain that it could be fixed. He announced that the next time a case of manifest perjury came under his notice he would send it to the supreme court. It was his duty to do so. P. S. Lampman appeared for the prosecution and S. Perry Mills for the defence. All the interested parties were Italians, and there was some amusement in the examination of the witnesses.

—To-night Cellier's three act tuneful opera Dorothy will be presented in Victoria for the first time. The opera will give the principals an opportunity to show their skill, as it abounds in measures that appeal especially to the cultivated ear. It differs radically from the Offenbach and Millocecker. The duet in the second act between Harry Sherwood and Geoffrey Wilder (Taylor and Carleton) is one of the finest numbers in operatic music. The opera throughout is as tuneful as its name indicates, and will capture the house by storm. Mr. Carleton as Geoffrey Wilder has a part in which he does full justice to himself. Miss Alice Vincent and Miss Marie Bell will simply repeat their successes. The cast of characters is as follows:

Dorothy.....................Miss Alice Vincent
Lydia.....................Miss Marie Bell
Mrs. Privette.....................Miss Clara Wisdom
Phyllis.....................Miss Emma Fanchion
Lady Betty.....................Miss Emma Millard
Harry Sherwood.....................Mr. Jay Taylor
Squire Bantam.....................Mr. H. M. Imano
Lurcher, a sheriff's officer..Mr. T. Ricketts
Tom Grass.....................Mr. J. Reynard
Farmer Tuppitts.....................Mr. S. C. Porter
Geoffrey Wilder.....................Mr. W. T. Carleton

Synopsis—Act I.—Hop Gardens in Kent. Act II.—Chanticleer Hall. Act III.—The Hermit's Oak Round Coppice.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

SLOCAN RAILWAY.

A Return Giving Further Information Submitted to the House.

A return sent down to the house yesterday gives some of the information asked for in regard to the Nakusp & Slocan railway company. A letter from A. J. Weaver-Bridgman makes the statement that when tenders were asked for under the first guarantee arrangement the only tender received complying with the form was that of D. McGillivray, which was for all the bonds, $25,000 a mile, and was accompanied by a marked check for $112,000. The contract was then made. After the government agreed to guarantee both principal and interest the contract was awarded to Mr. McGillivray, a copy of which is given by Mr. Weaver-Bridgman. The letter also says:—

"I have also the honor to give the following information, viz.: A. W. Jones, C. G. Major, and Johann Wulffsohn were Provisional Directors of this company and have been ever since and now are directors. The Inland Construction & Development Company, Ld., are the contractors, and I am informed by Mr. McGillivray that the shareholders in that company are McIver McIver Campbell, Donald McGillivray, C. J. Loewen, and John Irving. The subscribed capital of the Nakusp & Slocan Railway company is three thousand (3,000) shares of $100 each, on which ten (10) per cent. has been paid up, which amount was deposited in the Bank of British Columbia, at Victoria, on 25th July, 1893.

Then follows copies of the form of tender, the specifications and the contract made with the construction company. The latter specifies the price at an average of $18,250 per mile and calls for the completion and opening of the road by the end of this year. Statements are furnished from engineers Duchesnay and Stewart and Supt. Marpole as to the estimates of cost. The two engineers agree on an estimate averaging $17,500 a mile, which Mr. Marpole gives the cost of the Mission branch at $23,615 a mile and of the Columbia & Kootenay railway at $21,183 a mile.

The Archer in Port.

The hull of the bark Archer, wrecked on the West Coast ten days ago, was towed into Esquimalt this morning by the tug Pioneer. She was righted before the trip from the West Coast was commenced, the ballast being trimmed. The hull of the vessel is not injured in the least, the new paint being scarcely scratched except where the wreckage was rubbing against the sides. The rudder braces are broken away evidently from drifting after the vessel was abandoned. The only boat on board is a small one in the after port davits, showing conclusively that the crew left the ship in the other boats. The masts were of iron. The main mast was broken off five feet above the deck, the mizzen mast below the deck, and the foremast twenty feet above the deck. This could be caused by the rigging being cut away on one side. The jibboom is broken off close to the bowsprit and the anchors are in their places, a lot of wreckage hanging to the port one. The deck houses and hatches even to the "booby" hatch are in the same condition as when the ship left port. The stationary compasses are gone and the wheel is smashed. There is no evidence that the vessel received very severe buffeting, but being light it would not have taken a great deal to make it necessary to cut away the rigging. The sheriff was placed in charge of the vessel by the C.P.N. company.

At Russell & McDonald's,
Immense bargains in spring dress goods.

The Astoria Arrives.

The British bark Astoria, Capt. Dagwen, sailed up the straits this morning in company with the hull of her sister ship, the Archer. Both ships and in fact the Ainsdale as well belong to the same company. It is something unusual that three ships belonging to the same company should be in this port together. The Astoria just arrived from London via Liverpool with a general cargo, including 100 tons of naval stores consigned to Turner, Beeton & Co. The trip out was made in 138 days, the ship being north of the equator 100 days out. By losing the trade winds the trip up the coast was slow. While off the Horn, Capt. Dagwen boarded his brother's ship at 10 o'clock at night. The brother was bound from New Zealand to Liverpool. It was the first time they had met in six years. It is very seldom that it is possible to go from one ship to the other off the Horn. There are three young stowaways on the Astoria. After discharging the naval stores she will come into the inner harbor.

Millinery Opening.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday opening of spring millinery. For particulars see bills. Lansdowne House, 84 Yates street.

Baron Hannen Dead.

London, March 29.—Baron Hannen died to-day, aged 73.

The Right Hon. Sir James Hannen was the eldest son of the late James Hannen of Kingswood, Surrey, formerly a tradesman in London. Sir James was born in 1821 and was educated at St. Paul's school, whence he moved to the University of Heidelberg. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1848, and chose the Home Circuit, in which he obtained a very large practice, mainly in commercial business. He was continually employed in very complicated and important cases, and in the great Shrewsbury case in the House of Lords he was one of the counsel retained by the successful claimant. Mr. Hannen was for some time counsel to the treasury. In August, 1868, he was nominated a puisne judge of the Queen's Bench, in succession to the late Mr. Justice Shee, and had the honor of knighthood conferred upon him. He was appointed judge of the court of probate and divorce in succession to Lord Penzance in 1872, when he was sworn in member of the privy council.

At Russell & McDonald's,
Opposite the iron church, Douglas street, boys' suits, $1.

A-DOZEN-BABIES
For $4.
Cabinet Size and Best Finish at
SKENE LOWE'S,
Government Street.

SECOND DETACHMENT HERE.

Royal Marine Artillerymen Arrive to Assist in Fortifications.

A detachment of Royal Marine Artillery numbering 56 men under the command of Major Rawstorne arrived in the city from England on the steamer Premier at 2 o'clock this morning. Yesterday's train was late and the boat did not leave Vancouver until 7:15 last evening. Two of the tramway company's trailers were in waiting on Government street for the soldiers and conveyed them to the Work Point barracks where they are to be quartered with the rest of the men of the same corps who reached here several months ago. The men are described as fine a set of soldiers as ever wore the British uniform. Major Rawstorne, who is accompanied by his wife, was lately stationed at Portsmouth. There are now nearly 100 marine artillerymen at Esquimalt. They are to be engaged in the work of fortifying Esquimalt, active preparations for which are in progress. The trip of Major Rawstorne's command across the Atlantic and over the C. P. R. from Montreal to Vancouver was very pleasant. Everything possible was done for them all along the line.

At Russell & McDonald's,
Wonderful one dollar shoes for men, women and children.

Mr. Watkins' Ambition.

James W. Watkins, who resides at Vancouver, B. C., is a candidate for honors with the Stein expedition now being fitted out to explore Ellesmere land. He is now on his way east to talk with Mr. Stein about the matter. Mr. Watkins is a quarter blood Canadian Indian, and he was one of the party which, under the leadership of Lieut. Tyrell and J. W. Tyrell, his brother, completed a scientific exploration of the immense territory lying northwest of Winnipeg and extending east as far as Great Slave lake and Hudson's Bay, late last autumn. The expedition was under the auspices of the Canadian government, the Tyrells being well known explorers. The party left Edmonton, Alberta, last year about May 10, and canoed down the river to Lake Athabasca, thence via the Black river and a hundred nameless streams to Chesterfield point, on the west of Hudson's Bay. The return journey along the shore of the bay to Fort Churchill was less arduous, and the journey from the fort due south was made in comparative comfort. The region explored includes an area of 230,000 square miles, the barren tract lying between Athabasca basin and Great Slave lake being known as the "Barren Desert."

Referring to this latter territory, Mr. Watkins says there is no doubt of the existence of various metals, including copper, iron, gold and silver, but that there is scarcely any animal life and that furbearing animals are scarcer than in any other part of Canada. Fully one half of the journey was made in canoe, the explorers being compelled to carry these canoes across long and difficult portages. The ground covered by the party was in the neighborhood of 350,000 miles, and no serious illness occurred to any of the men.

Speaking of the Stein expedition to Ellesmere land, Mr. Watkins characterized it as an expedition devoid of risk if properly conducted. He has already been as far north as the Canary islands, having been on board a whaling steamer which was forced to the north by ice drifts in Baffin's bay early in 1892. The Canadian explorer declares that with the co-operation of either this government or that of Canada he will guarantee to go much farther north than any expedition has yet succeeded in reaching. He says that with a crew of Northwestern or Canadian lumbermen it would be an easy matter to beat all records, as there are plenty of men in both Minnesota and Canada who think nothing of carrying a 100-pound pack 20 miles in drifted snow, with the thermometer at 40 below zero.—Seattle Telegraph.

At Russell & McDonald's,
Ladies' fine Oxford ties, $1.

Marine.

The United States lighthouse tender Columbine, Captain Richardson, is in the harbor.

The tug Pioneer was in the inner harbor for a time to-day.

The sealing schooner Minnie, Captain Victor Jacobsen, has gone on a sealing cruise with a crew of five whites and 25 Indians.

The American schooner Cora May is here for permission to go to Alaska by the inside passage.

PERSONAL.

J. Calbraith left this morning for California.

H. Abbott returned to Vancouver this morning.

A. J. Belcher wife and family came north on the Umatilla.

G. A. Borthwick returned from California last evening.

C. N. Westwood and wife leave in the morning for California.

Major and Mrs. Rawstorne, of Portsmouth, are at the Driard.

H. V. Bruner and R. L. Anderson returned to Vancouver this morning.

G. Leiser and Mrs. Leiser were passengers on the Umatilla from San Francisco.

John Hendry, John Wilson and E. A. Jenns, of New Westminster, are at the Driard.

W. E. Drake, R. E. Alexander, C. Sweeney and John S. Anderson, of Vancouver, are at the Driard.

Alex. McEwen, Empire Valley; J. Macaulay, J. A. K. Ewing, and G. Holmes, Vancouver, are at the Oriental.

J. W. Rogers and wife and J. H. Mahoney and wife, Chilliwhack; and J. R. Ashwell and wife, Vancouver, are at the Oriental.

At Russell & McDonald's,
Ladies' calf button gaiters, $1.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills are known to be the safest, surest, and best purgative medicine ever offered to the public. They are mild yet certain in their effects, give tone and strength to the stomach, and keep the system in a perfectly healthy condition.

The British Columbia Sugar Refining Company,
(LIMITED)
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Manufacturers of Refined Sugars and Syrups of the Highest Quality. Guaranteed Absolutely Pure and Superior to any others in the Province.

PRICE LIST

SUGAR—Powdered, Icing and Bar, in Bbls. 5⅝c. per lb.
Paris Lumps, in Bbls. or 100 lb. bags, 5⅜c. "
Granulated, " " 4⅝c. "
Yellow, according to quality, " 3⅞ to 4⅛c. "
100 lb. Kegs ⅛c. more, Half Bbls. ¼c. more, Boxes ½c. more.

SYRUPS—30 Gal. Barrels, 2½c. per lb.
10 " Kegs, 2¾c. "
5 " " $2.00 each.
1 " Tins, $4.25 per case of 10
½ " " 5.75 " 20

Payment by Spot Cash. All prices subject to change without notice
Special terms for lots of 100 Barrels and upwards.

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It is not Sawdust

We use in making INDURATED FIBRE WARE. Some people think it is, but they are mistaken. We use nothing but the longest and strongest Wood Fibre, pressed into shape without seam or joint of any kind, and Indurate it by a patent process which renders it impervious to heat, cold and liquids. INDURATED FIBRE WARE imparts no taste or smell to its contents, and is the lightest, tightest, sweetest and most durable ware ever made.

Ask for EDDY'S

WE HAVE
EVERYTHING YOU REQUIRE.

WE WANT
YOUR MONEY IN EXCHANGE.

SOX,
HATS,
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SCARFS,
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Greatest Selection.
Lowest Cash Prices.

Cameron,
55 Johnson Street.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,
The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles [illegible] on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.
A. HYAMS - - Manager

WE HAVE THEM!

Nice Fresh Smoked Tongue
Swiss Cheese.
Edam Cheese.
Metwurst Sausages.
Brick Cream Cheese.

Erskine, Wall & Co.,
The Leading Grocers.

NOTICE.

The 72nd drawing for an appropriation in the Vancouver Island Building Society will be held in Sir William Wallace Society's Hall, Broad street, on Friday, the 30th of March, 1894, at 8 p.m.

See that your shares are in good standing. By order

B. WILLIAMS,
mar24-td Secretary.

COUPON.

America Photographed.

PART 2.

Bring or send this Coupon with 10c. to the Times office and Part 2 of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage.

Cut out now and present before the end of this week as this coupon will be withdrawn at that time, or the opportunity to secure Part Two will be lost.

Subscribers requiring portfolios to be sent by mail, to avoid writing a letter for each, may remit for the whole series or any part thereof, and portfolios will be mailed as issued.

BARANOFF CASTLE NO MORE.

Fire Removes One of Alaska's Most Interesting Reminders of the Past.

The news of the burning of the famous old Baranoff castle at Sitka was brought down by the steamer City of Topeka, which arrived from Alaska yesterday. The only occupant of the castle was United States Court Commissioner Robert C. Rogers, the father of Bolton Rogers, of this city, who lost all his effects, including the manuscript of a volume nearly ready for publication, and escaped from a window in his night clothes and overcoat.

The following account of the fire is published by the Alaskan of the same date as the fire:

"It was about two o'clock this morning when Sergeant L. Delmore, of the marine garrison, who was on duty as sergeant of the guard, discovered fire issuing from between the rustic underneath the building's foundation about in the middle in the east side. The drug roll was immediately sounded and the fire alarm gun discharged, while a member of the guard was sent to the firemen's hall to ring the firebell. Lieut. Joseph L. Pendleton and his command was, as usual, among the first on the ground, and discovered Commissioner R. C. Rogers, the only occupant of the building at night, standing in front of the bedroom window, near the northwest corner of the structure, on the second floor. Mr. Rogers was perfectly composed, and upon seeing Lieut. Pendleton shouted: 'I cannot find my way out on account of the dense smoke,' to which the Lieutenant answered, 'Don't be afraid; we'll help you out.' The officer then went to the front door to gain entrance to the building, but was driven back by the suffocating smoke as soon as he opened the door. He then ordered a ladder to be brought up. The ladder truck of the fire brigade arrived at the scene of the fire and one of its ladders was brought up, but was too short. William G. Jack brought up a second ladder, and with the aid of that one Mr. Rogers was saved through the window, having nothing on but an overcoat hastily thrown over his night clothes. This was all the gentleman saved from his valuable belongings, his faithful dog Bret Harte also losing its life in the flames.

"Soon after the marines reached the scene the second signal gun was fired, notifying the Pinta that assistance from her was required. The bluejackets under Lieut. David Peacock, the gunboat's executive officer, and Ensign Rust did effective service in protecting the adjacent district jail building and the custom house from catching fire. The eastern wall of the jail was saved from igniting by sails which Lieut. Peacock ordered from the naval storehouse, the canvas being kept wet continually by the sailors and the Mission boys, all working with a will."

The fire progressed rapidly, and all hope of saving the castle was soon abandoned, every one turning his attention to saving the government buildings. The marines began to remove the property of Judge Warren Truitt and District Attorney C. S. Johnson, but this was found unnecessary. At 5.30 o'clock the east wing fell, and soon after the west wing went down, leaving nothing of the timbers standing erect. The cause of the fire is not given.

Baranoff castle was one of the oldest and best known landmarks of Sitka, and has been visited by thousands of tourists from all over the world as one of the relics of Russian sway in that territory. Its name, also Baranoff island, on which it is situated, is derived from Andrew Andryevitch Baranoff, who took possession of the island in 1799 as agent of the Russian-American fur company. Under the charter of this company from the czar its representative was governor of the territory, and held absolute sway there until 1862. The castle is supposed to have been Baranoff's residence on the island, which he built in 1816. It was built on the apex of a hill occupying a commanding position, and on account of its age was fast going to decay. Last year by means of subscriptions raised in Sitka repairs were made to keep it standing. This was accomplished mainly through the efforts of Edwin T. Hatch, collector of customs for Alaska.

Telescopes of the Future.

In a paper by Mr. Alvin A. Clark on the telescopes of the future, recently read at Chicago, the view is suggested that astronomers may look forward to the possession of instruments more powerful than any they now possess. When in 1846 lenses 15 inches in diameter were made, most astronomers thought the limit in size had been reached. But in 1870 Mr. Newhall, Gateshead, England, built the 25 inch telescope now at Cambridge. In 1873 26 inch glasses were made for the telescopes at the University of Virginia and at the National Observatory at Washington. Till recently the difficulty of getting suitable glass was the chief obstacle. Glassmakers have, however, continued to improve their processes for producing disks of large size and free from imperfections. Perseverance has at length brought matters to the point that the only obstacles in getting glasses of "almost any size" are the time required to make them and the small number of persons having money enough to pay for them. This fact is illustrated in the increase of size in lenses of great telescopes in recent years. The 30 inch glass ground in 1880 for the Russian Imperial observatory at Pultowa was succeeded about 1877 by the 36 inch Lick telescope. At present Mr. Clark has under way the largest lenses ever constructed, of 40 inches diameter, for the University of Chicago.

Instruments of this prodigious size are required, Mr. Clark thinks, for original discoveries. Most important original discoveries have been made with the largest telescopes in use at the time. Once seen with the large glass new objects are readily made out afterwards with smaller instruments. The fewness of large telescopes has greatly restricted the number of original discoveries. Reflecting telescopes will not, in Mr. Clark's opinion, compete successfully hereafter with refractors in power. The large telescopes of this class have rarely, he says, accomplished much except in the hands of the opticians who made them. They are extremely sensitive to unfavorable conditions that affect the use of high magnifying powers. The tendency is to displace the reflecting telescope.

But the makers of the great lenses of refracting telescopes have great difficulties to overcome. They are able now to procure the great disks required, but to figure them, to give them the proper shape, and to polish them, require the highest skill of the scientific optician. "He must be an artist in color," says Mr. Clark, "as well as in light and shade, in order to do the perfect work required." The task is a hard one, and its difficulty increases with the constant increase of size. Machinery is available for the rough work of the first stages of manufacture, but the fine grinding and smoothing are always done by hand. The finishing touch can never, it is thought, be given otherwise than by hand.—Baltimore Sun.

Vibrations of Tall Buildings.

During the recent storm in Chicago, when the velocity of the wind as observed at the United States signal service station, was as high as 84 miles an hour, observations were taken of the vibrations of the Monadnock and Pontiac buildings by Mr. W. L. Stebbins, civil engineer. An exceedingly sensitive level in which one division on the scale shows a variation of five seconds, was set up on the eleventh floor of the Monadnock in Mr. Stebbins' office, and the time of the vibrations was observed to be about two seconds. A 14 ounce plumb-bob was then hung in the north air well, the point of suspension being on the sixteenth floor and the plumb-bob itself vibrating just above a drawing board placed on the second floor. The curve here traced was a circle one half inch in diameter. The plumb-bob was then suspended in the south air well, extending from the seventeenth to the second floors. The observation curve was elliptical, the major axis being north and south and seven-sixteenths inch in length and the minor east and west with a length of three-eighths inch. In the Pontiac building the same plumb-bob hung in the freight elevator shaft from the fourteenth floor, gave an elliptical curve with a major axis one fourth inch long and extending east and west, the north and south axis being three-sixteenths inch. Observations were also taken in the Monadnock building with a transit sheltered so as to be unaffected by the wind. The one taken in the northwest corner showed a vibration of one fourth inch and that in the southwest corner an average vibration of one fourth inch with a maximum of one half inch.

The Monadnock building is 400 feet by 67 feet and 182 feet high, the largest dimension being in the north and south line. The north half is built of heavy masonry, while the south half, being of more recent construction, is a steel frame-work, with light walls. It may be noticed that the greatest vibration of the south half was in the direction of the length. The Pontiac is of steel frame construction, and is 100 feet by 68 feet and 175 feet high, the length being in the same direction as that of the Monadnock. The wind during the storm was northeast.—Scientific American.

A Magnificent Guillotine.

Lord Southey once, in a fit of disgust with life, had a guillotine erected in the drawing room of his house in the Rue de Luxembourg, at Paris. The machine was a magnificent affair, with ebony uprights inlaid with gold and silver. The frame work was carved with great artistic skill, and the knife, of immense weight and falling at the touch of a spring, was of ornamented steel, polished and as sharp as a razor. The spring for the release of the knife was placed within easy reach of any one kneeling upon the scaffold; in fact, every detail was arranged with the view to the convenience of the would-be suicide. The day that the engine of death was completely finished Lord Southey completed his testamentary dispositions, shaved, had his hair cut, and clothed in a robe of white silk, knelt upon the platform under the knife. The guillotine was placed before a large mirror, wherein the person committing suicide could see his own image until the last. Murmuring a short prayer, Lord Southey placed his head within the semicircle and pressed the spring. The next morning he was found calmly sleeping in his bed. The spring had failed to work, and after several fruitless efforts Lord Southey was compelled to relinquish his attempt on his life. Thoroughly cured of his spleen, he presented the guillotine to the Glasgow museum, where he made an annual pilgrimage to see it until the end of his life.—London Million.

British Red Tape.

"For genuine red tape," said Walter Newman, of Chicago, "commend me to the old established British banker or merchant. Just before Christmas the house with which I am connected mailed a draft for nearly $4,000 to a house in London with which we have done business for more years than I personally can remember. We have never registered the drafts, and never had any trouble with them until this last one. About two weeks ago we had a cable message asking immediate remittance, and last Saturday we had a letter calling our attention to the fact that we had omitted to remit in accordance with our usual custom. We cabled back that we had remitted, but would secure a duplicate draft, and on Monday we did this, and sent it on with the explanation that if the other draft turned up they were to notify us. The morning after we had gone to this trouble we received back via the returned letter offices of London and this country our first letter with its enclosure unopened. In the hurry of a heavy mail one of our clerks had accidentally underpaid the letter, and two cents postage was demanded on its presentation in London. This sum was refused, and the letter accordingly returned, in accordance with the international postal rules, to the original sender. On inquiring at the post office I found that our case was not by any means an exceptional one. In this country large firms almost invariably take in all their mail promiscuously and pay any claims for underpaid postage weekly or when demanded. In London it appears all the old standing houses instruct their clerks to refuse anything that is underpaid, and the item 'excess postage' is never seen on the credit cash books. In this particular instance the cost of the cable message would have covered the insignificant little outlays of this kind for a whole year, while the interest on the money out of which the firm kept itself for a whole month would amount to quite a sum."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Whiskers that are prematurely grey or faded should be colored to prevent the look of age, and Buckingham's Dye excels all others in coloring brown or black.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in wrappers, if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully.

Fac Simile Label of the famous Mungo Cigar.

Registering the Chinese.

Howls, yells and stamping of feet in the office of United States Marshal Long, on the third floor of the Appraiser's building, the other afternoon, about 2 o'clock, attracted the attaches of the Government offices and the citizens lounging about.

The voice giving vent to screams and sobs of fear and grief was evidently that of a female and pitched in the high, shrill, squeaking tone of a Chinese fiddle. The language used was unintelligible except when the deep bass notes of Marshal Long or the sweet, soft tenor of Deputy Marshal Monckton broke in as an interlude with "Now do be quiet," "You shan't be hurt," "Now, stop crying," and then one or both would talk pigeon English for a few seconds, until the sound of their voices was again drowned in the wild, weird howl of the female.

The doors were locked, and the uninitiated began to talk about forcing the locks and rescuing the distressed and apparently suffering female from the clutches of Deputy Marshal Monckton, not knowing that of all the officers about the Federal buildings female loveliness or even ugliness in distress appeals to him most strongly. Finally the sobs ceased, and by and by the doors were unlocked, when the privileged few were admitted to the office, and all in a breath said, "What's the matter?"

"Ask Monckton," said Marshal Long, pointing to his handsome deputy, who, flushed and perspiring, stood at the doorway of a room fitted up in the Marshal's office for the reception of prisoners while awaiting trial in the various courts. Monckton was asked, and in answer, as he mopped his brow, pointed to a tiny and not over-pretty Chinese woman of the "big foot" type who sat in a corner near by. The erstwhile pasted hair of the daughter of Confucius was disheveled, and the paint on her eye lashes, cheeks and lips had run down in tiny streaks of red and black along her face until it looked like a premium crazy-quilt at a country fair. All in all she presented a vivid picture of an oriental maiden in deep distress.

"She was the one," said Monckton, with a wave of his hand. "She has been yelling for an hour, and even Deputy Dean couldn't come near her. Why, she threatened to scratch him," with a shudder; "just look at her nails." A glance at the fingers of the girl was enough to absolve Dean from any charges of cowardice, for Dean is bald and the nails were long and sharp. When the whole story was told it was found that the howling, young, weeping Chinese maiden was one Fung Ling, who had tried to land here as a native daughter of the Golden West, claiming to have been born in this city. Unfortunately, she told one story, her alleged father another, and the witness still another, and consequently, Commissioner Heacock ordered her to be sent back to China. Every one admired the girl, who is said to be one of the brightest Chinese women ever in the courts, and she proved herself one of the most wicked.

It was not until she reached the United States Marshal's office that Fung Ling was told that she must go to jail and there await the sailing of the next steamship to China, when she would go back home. Then it was she started the Chinese hysterics. She went to jail exhausted, and Marshal Long breathed a long sigh of relief as she left.—San Francisco Call.

Mormons in California.

The polygamous Mormons are proselyting in California with an energy and zeal that is beginning to excite comment. Churches have been established already in San Francisco, Oakland, and Sacramento, and half a dozen elders are at work in Los Angeles, San Diego, and other cities in the southern part of the State. The movement in California began in August, 1892, when an elder went from Salt Lake to organize the disciples who had strayed over the Sierra Nevadas. California proved such a promising field that high dignitaries of the Church invaded it, such as Bishop Elmer Taylor, Francis M. Lyman, one of the twelve apostles, and Dr. Karl G. Maeser, the president of the Latter Day Saints' "educational institution for all of Zion." Explaining how California came to be selected as a mission ground, the San Francisco Examiner says: —"The Josephites, or 'reorganized' Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, the monogamist sect, had begun work here some time with success. The Josephites are more obnoxious to the old-line Mormons than any sect in existence, and much of the proselyting of to-day is with a view of uprooting the faith of the renegades from the tithing-house and the temples. Such is not the avowed object, of course, for the old-line Mormons utterly refuse to recognize the reorganized as a branch worthy of recognition." Dr. Maeser and his fellow-laborers "have no hesitation," it is said, "in upholding polygamy," but accompanying the endorsement is a strong denial of present practice. This difference in preaching and practice comes from President Woodruff's revelation forbidding a plurality of wives, which was promulgated as an order in 1891, just about the time, strange to say, that the Edmunds law was declared constitutional."—New York Post.

Wild-Goose Shooting.

The man who originated the saying "silly as a goose" cannot have been a sportsman. His experience of geese had evidently been confined to the degenerate specimens of the barn-yard. The wild goose is a bird of a different feather. "Silly" is the last word one would think of applying to this wariest, keenest-eyed, shrewdest of fowls. The man who can outwit him and bring him to bag may justly claim to be a past master in the art of Nimrod; while he who fails may at least console himself with the thought that he does not lack for company. To be outwitted by a bird is not flattering, but few who have hunted the wild goose have missed this wholesome experience. But the sportsman who learns from each failure will presently be able to turn the tables on the fowl, recalling that he laughs who laughs last. The laugh will never be all on one side, however, for the craftiest sportsman will find an occasional goose whose cunning matches his own; some fine old centurion honker whose senses penetrate blinds and disguises as if by divination. It is really nothing so occult, however; it is merely trained observation and logical reasoning—strange faculties, perhaps, to ascribe to a bird, but he has them none the less. The goose is not naturally a timid bird. Only through sad experience has he become wary and suspicious. When first introduced to man he is guileless and confiding. Even at this late day, members of the tribe in outlying districts of the Northwest are still utterly unsophisticated. In the early fall large flocks may be approached at will on horseback, and the Indians dash through the flocks on their ponies, killing the birds with short clubs or trampling them underfoot. When the survivors have learnt this trick, the hunters approach them behind trained bullocks, and mow swaths in the ranks with heavy guns. But soon the bird learns to fear cattle as well as horses, and, indeed, to shun every object behind which a man might possibly be concealed. And it has been demonstrated that this acquired knowledge is communicated to the inexperienced birds; so that presently veterans and novitiates alike are shy and suspicious, as the Eastern sportsman always finds them.

An English Hospital Nurse.

The sentimentalist idea of a nurse's occupation as consisting mainly in the gentle smoothing of pillows is now generally disabused. The work of nursing proper demands muscle, pluck, endurance, deftness, and sympathy, but does not in itself involve any serious strain to healthy and capable women. The word nursing has come to be a synonymous term with over-work, because the hours of continuous duty by night and day are very long; and also on account of the amount of cleaning work, sweeping, dusting, and polishing, which supplements the attention of the patients.

The intensity of work varies greatly in different hospitals, and depends much upon whether they are situated in busy and densely populated centres or in a quiet provincial town. Things adjust themselves, however, with such nice economy that, though other circumstances may change from place to place, the labor of the nurse will remain just as much as she can manage to get through. In general hospitals, with medical schools attached, where the cases are acute and require much attention, the proportion of nurses to patients will be comparatively high, and the greater part of the manual labor in the ward will be performed by ward servants.

In slow provincial hospitals or infirmaries, where the cases are mostly chronic, the proportion of nurses to patients will be low, and all the time the nurse is not actually engaged in necessary attention to the patients will be filled up in various ways. The term nursing is an elastic one, and can be made to cover such occupations as scrubbing, sewing, washing bandages, and even cleaning windows, as at Rhyl, in Wales. A good example of what seems an incredibly low proportion of nurses to patients is afforded by a hospital at Harrogate, in which there are two nurses to 100 beds, even supposing, as one is obliged, that the so-called "hospital" is, in reality, to all intents and purposes, a convalescent home.

A nurse may generally count on being on her feet the whole of the time she spends in the wards—that is to say, ten or eleven hours, and even longer on night duty, when the staffs are weak and the wards small. The prevalence of the deformity known as flat feet among nurses bears witness to an excessive amount of standing and moving. In many institutions it is a canon of etiquette that the nurse may never sit down in the ward, even should she have the opportunity.—The Westminster Review.

Dufferin a Home Ruler.

Harold Frederick, in a letter to the New York Times, says: "For years I have been pointing out that Lord Dufferin was a factor in the Irish problem which was studiously keeping itself in the background, but would some day come swiftly to the front. In fancy we are now on the threshold of that day. Rosebery's personal following contains as a conspicuously intimate figure young Munro Ferguson, whose big Fifeshire estates march with the premier's and whose wife is Dufferin's daughter. There are other very close bonds of friendship and appreciation between these two noblemen. Dufferin has for many years been a Home Ruler by conviction, and successive Tory ministers have showered all sorts of offices on him to keep him from saying so. Now that he has everything there is—Ambassadorship of Paris and the Wardenship of the Cinque Ports both—it will be an opportune time for him to come forward under Rosebery's friendly auspices, disclose his real sentiments and offer to take a leading part in the restoration of national institutions and life in his native land. I shall be surprised if Rosebery's attitude toward home rule does not turn out to be colored by Dufferinism. It will then remain, of course, to discover what Dufferinism signifies in Irish matters and decide whether it is wanted or not. Upon this it is possible to project an opinion, but about Dufferin's being in the present game there cannot be much doubt.

Carlyle's Birthplace To-Day.

Mr. Lawson, the Minister of Maybole, has been on a visit to Carlyle's native Ecclefechan, and tells of what he has seen and heard there. The house in which Carlyle was born still belongs to the family, but Mr. Lawson complains that the kitchen has been "prepared after a vulgar pattern which takes away from the general effect." The "woman in charge" appears to be a typical Scot. She explains that the Ecclefechan people have no very high regard for their great townsman because he did not do anything for them—did not remember them in his will. Evidently the "woman in charge" is doing her best to repair the omission to her own advantage, for she boasts of having got "a gentleman from South Africa" to pay handsomely for the privilege of sleeping in the house for one night. Mr. Lawson himself tells of Dr. Cuyler's experience with Carlyle on the occasion of a visit to Cheyne road. Carlyle was in one of his gruff moods, but came down at once from his garret, holding the note of introduction in his hand. He seemed struck with the diminutive stature of the American divine and said, half unconsciously, "Dr. Cuyler, you are a small man to be so far from home." This naturally nettled the little man, and it probably accounts for a cantankerous sketch of Carlyle which shortly after appeared.

The Spring Medicine.

"All run down" from the weakening effects of warm weather, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not put off taking it. Numerous little ailments, if neglected, will soon break up the system. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now, to expel disease and give you strength and appetite.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable, sure.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday October 17th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.

Stations	No. 1 Passenger Daily	No. 2 Passenger Saturdays	Miles from Wellington
VICTORIA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RUSSELL'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ESQUIMALT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GOLDSTREAM	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SUMMIT SIDING	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHAWNIGAN LAKE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
COBBLE HILL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McPHERSON'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KOKSILAH	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DUNCAN'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SOMENOS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHEMAINUS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OYSTER BAY SIDING	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NANAIMO	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WELLINGTON	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.

Stations	No. 1 Passenger Daily	No. 2 Passenger Saturdays	Miles from Victoria
VICTORIA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RUSSELL'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ESQUIMALT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GOLDSTREAM	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SUMMIT SIDING	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHAWNIGAN LAKE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
COBBLE HILL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McPHERSON'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KOKSILAH	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DUNCAN'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SOMENOS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHEMAINUS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OYSTER BAY SIDING	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NANAIMO	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WELLINGTON	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P. R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Albert and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

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Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenai mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

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Pullman Sleeping Cars,
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TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED	Victoria Route.	TONNAGE
16 knots	S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."	1137

7 00 pm	Lv	M	...Tacoma...	110	Ar	2 30 pm
9 15 pm	Lv	32	...Seattle...	82	Lv	1 45 pm
12 30 am	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38	Lv	10 30 am
3 30 am	Ar	110	...Victoria...	M	Lv	7 30 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Monday.

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JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.........Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.........Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Returning same day
" Comox for Nanaimo.........Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.........Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Valdes Island are discontinued.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Station, Store street.

Nice, New, Nobby SPRING SUITS. New Cut. New Patterns B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

KOOTENAY CROPPINGS.

Business Generally Reviving as Spring Advances.

AN ABUNDANCE OF SNOW SLIDES

Some Important Changes in Mining Stock—Progress of Politics—That Useless Wharf at New Denver—The Output of Ore.

(Nelson Tribune.)

The ground is bare at New Denver, covered with three feet of snow at Three Forks, six feet at Watson and Bear lake, three feet at McDonald's halfway house, getting bare at Kaslo, bare at Ainsworth, getting bare at Pilot Bay and Balfour, six inches at Nelson and two feet at Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway depot.

John M. Harris, of the Rico mine, Slocan district, has gone out to Spokane. He took along with him a 159-pound specimen of ore, one of the finest ever taken from a Slocan mine.

The building of a wharf at New Denver is a waste of public money, as the wharf is not now needed, and is not likely to be needed at any future time. The argument that as the money was appropriated for that specific purpose it should be expended and not allowed to lapse is one that no one who favors a careful expenditure of government money would make.

Charges of malfeasance in office were preferred against N. Fitzstubbs several weeks ago. The charges were received by the chief commissioner of lands and works. What has become of them? Mr. Fitzstubbs should not be required to rest under such a stigma against his character, and the man who preferred them should be allowed the opportunity of proving that the charges are true.

There is considerable activity in a mining way in southern Kootenay. Trail creek district is attracting attention because of the returns received from recent shipments of its gold ore. The hydraulic company on Pend d'Orielle river will begin work the fore part of next month. The Poorman mill, near Nelson, will start up within a month, and by that time the hydraulic company on Forty-nine creek will be in operation. Work will be commenced on the Silver King tramway and concentrator within sixty days. The concentrator at the Number One mine, near Ainsworth, will be in operation within a month. Work has been resumed on the Wellington mine in Slocan district. The parties who have the Virginia bonded have men at work. The Lincoln and the Alamo have been purchased by the syndicate of which George J. Atkins is the representative. The same syndicate, it is reported, are negotiating for the Noble Five mine. The McNaughts are building a road from Silverton to the Grady group. George W. Hughes is making preparations to ship ore from the Mountain Chief by way of New Denver. There are fully 300 men employed in and about the mines in Southern Kootenay.

(Nakusp Ledge.)

Snowslides are of daily occurrence in the hills, but no damage is reported.

Considerable activity is noticeable among the mines on Trail creek.

George Hughes is said to have made $30,000 this past winter with his pack animals.

Kaslo's legal fraternity has signed a round robin refusing to do any work for the city because of alleged official slights.

Monday last a prospector killed a deer out of a trio that was swimming across the lake by rowing alongside and cutting its throat with a pocket knife.

The Union Sabbath school has received a donation of twenty Oxford Bibles from the Upper Canada Bible Society, Toronto.

Atkins and Humphries are negotiating for the purchase of the Reco mine from Wharton, Harris and Kelly. The figures are close to $70,000.

One hundred and twenty-one tons of ore were shipped from the Slocan district during the week ending March 9, the total value being $14,520.

William Glynn of Seattle returned home on the Kingston from Victoria the other morning. He is the manager of the syndicate which owned the mineral claim on the townsite of Three Forks and had a protest in against the owners of the townsite getting a crown grant. Mr. Glynn disposed of his property to the townsite people, and the protest has been withdrawn.

The inhabitants of New Denver are divided into rival factions over the new wharf. Last Monday a number of the inhabitants met at the Newmarket and resolved to petition the government to utilize the money appropriated for the building of the wharf for the purpose of keeping the wagon road in repair in the spring. Next morning the advocates of the wharf met at the Bolander house and formulated a long dispatch to the authorities, praying that the proposed improvement be proceeded with. Neither accomplished anything.

The warm weather of this week has caused the snow to disappear very quickly, the earth now showing in several places. Open water now appears very frequently in the lake, but it will be the first or second week in April before the river will be clear of ice.

Cummings & Richards have petitioned the authorities for a wholesale liquor license for this place. In the event of securing a license the firm will place an order with eastern parties for three carloads of liquors. It will necessitate the building of a large bonded warehouse here, and in this and in other ways will be of benefit to the town.

The Washington mine is working but ten men, while an average of four find employment in the other mines of the district. Practically speaking, everything is at a standstill, awaiting the completion of the Nakusp & Slocan railway, as the present low price of silver renders the hauling of ore to Kaslo too expensive.

Nelson Miner.

The transfer deed of the Sarah Jane mineral claim has just been recorded at the office here. The purchaser is F. S. Barnard, and the consideration is stated to be $1,500.

The latest story concerning the Adams is that it has passed into the hands of A. E. Humphries, M. D. Moore and G. Williams, who are associated with the American Development company. The same gentlemen have also secured a property known as the Lincoln.

Following his satisfactory clean-up in the Trail creek district, R. E. Lemon visited the Slocan and made a couple of purchases. The properties he secured are the Richmond and a half interest in the White Elephant. C. E. Sealey is interested with Mr. Lemon in both purchases. The properties have each good showings and adjoin the Northern Belle.

George Hughes has recently made the purchase of an additional interest in the Best mine, by which he will be able to control that property. It is to be hoped that the disagreement among those interested in this property will be arranged, as it has been in the county court here for the past two years. Mr. Hughes has also bought an interest in the Idaho property, if rumor be correct, but then it very often is not.

Most encouraging reports continue to be received from the Nelson Hydraulic company's ground on Forty-nine creek. Several of the workmen engaged in putting the ground in shape have enjoyed their leisure moments in panning dirt along the claim, receiving very satisfactory results for a hydraulic company. A. J. Kirk received $2.40 out of six pans of dirt, showing an average of forty cents a pan. Those interested say the ground will pay close on $600 a day when everything is in shape.

Kaslo Times.

The Lincoln mineral claim, situate on Spring creek, about one and one half miles from Sproule's, has been bonded to Captain Moore, of Duluth, for a period of one year. The consideration is $36,000.

J. D. Moore, of the Eureka mine, called at the Times office on Monday. "A force of men," he said, "are now at work on the Eureka doing development work. There is a splendid showing, and the mine promises to become one of the largest in the camp."

Mayor Kane is in receipt of a letter from the provincial secretary stating that in the appropriation bill, which had passed the primary stage, $250 was set aside for the Kaslo fire department. The amount will not be available until the first of July.

E. Stebinger, an electrician of Portland, Oregon, was in town this week, and has made a porposal to put an electric plant in this city. The proposition will be brought before the council at its meeting on the 27th inst., and if considered favorably will be voted on by the people ten days later.

J. W. Lowes and "Bert" Crane, hotel proprietors at Three Forks, were fined $200 and cost on Thursday by Captain Fitzstubbs for selling liquor without a license.

The Fraser Fish Trade.

The Fraser River Fish Company has been organized by Messrs. F. G. Turner and E. H. Port, and operations have already been commenced. The company will occupy the premises of the old Port & Winch Company, and will freeze fresh salmon for export, and when the sockeye run is on they will salt as well. Arrangements have been made with large fish houses in New York and Montreal to handle their catch, and the new company are confident of a prosperous season. The salmon freezers and exporters made little or no money last year, but they hope to realize a fair profit this season on the capital invested in the industry. Last year the various firms went on the go-as-you-please plan, cutting prices and shipping frequently all on the same day to the same market, thereby causing a glut and a consequent tumble in prices. During the past week the exporters have entered into an agreement to pool their Atlantic coast shipments, all of which will be sent in carload lots to either Montreal or New York, and matters have been so arranged that a glut of the eastern market will be impossible at any time. This agreement does not apply to the local business in British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Manitoba.—Columbian.

The Progress of Hypnotism.

In spite of the suspicion which attaches in many minds to the use of "hypnotic suggestion," its therapeutic practice seems to be rapidly gaining ground in this country. Not long ago the British Medical Association, after hesitating for a year, found itself compelled to "receive" the favorable report of the committee it appointed to investigate the matter, and it is noticeable that the tone of the medical journals has gradually changed from one of open hostility to a more or less favorable tolerance. The number of medical men making systematic use of hypnotism, or, at any rate, in sympathy with its practice, is already very large. In 1889 Dr. Lloyd-Tuckey published his work, "Psycho-Therapeutics, or Treatment by Hypnotism and Suggestion," now in its third edition, and in 1889 Dr. Kingbury followed with his practical handbook, "The Practice of Hypnotic Suggestion." The prominent exponents of hypnotism in England are all, it is interesting to note, followers of the Nancy school, as distinguished from the school of the salpetriere, with which the late Professor Charcot was so intimately associated. Mr. R. Harry Vincent, the author of the English text-book of the whole subject, adheres in the main to the theories put forward by Dr. Liebeault and Dr. Bernheim, so that the "New Mesmerism" and the other hypnotic wonders that have come from Paris appear to have found little favor with the authorities on this side of the channel.—London Exchange.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cts. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. ttsdw

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CAPT. HANSEN'S ADVENTURE

Said to Have Been Captured by a Russian Gunboat.

From the Alaska News comes the information of the capture of the "Flying Dutchman." About ten months ago the trim little clipper schooner Emma sailed from Juneau, bound for the islands and shoals where seals were known to abound. She had on board a merry crew of hunters and sailors, the merriest and most daring of all was Captain O. G. Hansen, known all over the coast as the "Flying Dutchman." With canvass trimmed the little vessel sailed out of the harbor, while the shore was lined with friends waving them a bon voyage. Everything looked auspicious. The sun shone brightly on that beautiful day in May, and each one aboard the little clipper was looking forward to a good catch, and the "homeward bound." Month followed month, until summer and autumn had passed and the northern shores were being locked in by the ice and snow of winter, before word was received of the Emma and her crew. Then vague rumors began to come in of her loss, but not until just recently, after almost a year's absence, was it ascertained that Captain Hansen and his brave hunters were closely guarded within the walls of a Russian fortress.

Late in the fall of 1893 Capt. Hansen headed for Yokohama with 60 seals, intending to lay in supplies for his winter cruise. After stocking his schooner he sailed north toward the Aleutian Islands, where he expected to capture a large number of seals. When about 500 miles north of the Japan coast he encountered some very severe weather. One gale followed another, and at last a perfect hurricane swept down on the little craft. The wind lashed the great billows to foam, and the angry waters dashed around her, covering her with spray and foam, and washing everything movable overboard. Rivers of water flowed from her scuppers, while her cabin was almost deluged.

Finally her rudder was unshipped, and one after another of her sails blown to ribbons. Some of them went out of the bolt ropes as though shot from a gun, with a report like the crack of a rifle. Then it was that Captain Hansen displayed his skill in keeping the little sailor afloat. Hour after hour dragged by, and for days it was a question whether she could live in the turmoil of the angry sea. After a week of arduous labor they succeeded in getting into shelter in the lee of one of the small islands off the Siberian coast.

The schooner was beached, her rudder fixed and sails replaced, and again Capt. Hansen put to sea, although the sea was running high and the barometer indicated the gathering of another storm. The schooner was put in trim for the approaching contest, but was rapidly blown towards the Siberian coast. A Russian man-of-war sighted her and gave chase. In the heavy sea the little schooner was no match for the larger vessel, and was soon overtaken and forced to sail into a sheltered spot by the man-of-war. Here she was boarded by the Russian commander. He would listen to no explanations, but put the crew in irons and in the name of his government seized the Emma as a poacher. All were taken to Vladivostock, and Captain Hansen and his men thrown into prison. In all probability they will gain their liberty, but the schooner will be confiscated.

In speaking of the matter the News says: "If Uncle Sam should take up the case and ask for the cause which led to the seizure there might develop an international controversy, which would result in Russia taking a tumble from her high-handed seizures off the Siberian coast. American vessels have been seized of late as if they were manned by a band of pirates."

Excavation in the Caucasus.

A lecture was given recently before the Glasgow Archaeological Society by the Hon. John Abercromby, on "Some Recent Excavations in the Caucasus." He saw the Caucasus had long been a wonderland. In Greek fable it was famed as the land of the Golden Fleece, as the place of punishment of the over-bold Prometheus. It used to be considered the center of dispersion of European peoples, and until recent times it was regarded as the region where the art of metallurgy originated. His paper was devoted to a description of some of the more recent excavations that had been made on both sides of the great chain of the Caucasus, and on the adjoining district of Russian Armenia. Premising that archaeologists are inclined to the belief that the Caucasus was uninhabited before the arrival of the use of metals, he proceeded to describe in detail the results yielded by the examination of places of interment, and afterwards summarized the conclusions of M. Chantre with regard to those belonging first to the earlier period, which he placed between 1500 B. C. and 700 B. C., and second to the later or Scytho Byzantine period, which dated from about 700 B. C. to 700 A. D.

The majority of the forms and decorative motives of the cemeteries of the iron age in the Caucasus and in all Europe were, if not identical, so analogous that we were bound to attach them to the same civilization. It was interesting to find incrustations of iron in bronze in the Caucasus, in Switzerland, and in Austria; to find daggers with antennae identical with those of Hallstaldt; to find torques like those of Bosnia and Jura, belts of thin stamped bronze and pendants of forms thought to be peculiar to the Tyrol, spirit armlets like those in the Alps and on the Danube.

While this was the opinion of M. Chantre, Professor Kondakoff, Count J. Tolstoi, and M. Reinach, with fuller knowledge and writing six or seven years later, came to the conclusion that a number of objects found north of the Caucasus showed an analogy with others from southern Russia belonging to the first centuries of our era. They would not admit that the Caucasian finds were anterior to the Christian era. Mr. Abercromby next proceeded to describe the explorations of M. De Morgan in the year 1887 and 1888 of five cemeteries situated to the south of the Caucasus in a line drawn from Batoum on the west to Baku on the east. These cemeteries represenetd four distinct periods, the oldest from 2500 B. C. to 3000 B. C., and the latest belonging to the seventh and fifth centuries B. C. M. De Morgan divided the 250 tombs opened by him into four classes—(1) dolmens of large dimensions containing bronze weapons; (2) kists or small dolmens containing bronze arms of a later period; (3) kists of a transition period in which iron began to be used; and (4) kists containing iron alone. The oldest dolmens were found on mountain tops, even at an elevation of 9,000 feet, either isolated or in groups. In these the arms were of bronze, consisting of long two-edged swords, daggers, lanceheads, arrowheads, and axes. Ornaments were rare, and included necklaces of cornelian beads and blue porcelain bangles and pins of bronze. One necklace contained a well polished agate engraved with Vos zebu, which seemed to indicate relations of some kind between India and the northwest of Persia in the bronze age. The pottery was coarse and without ornament. The mortuary furniture of the second class was rich and artistic, that of the third less so. With the appearance of iron a great change took place. Bronze weapons were gradually replaced by swords, poniards, and spears of iron. Pottery affected the forms of birds, oxen, and horses. From the similiarity of the dolmens of the first inhabitants with those found in India, throughout Europe, and in the northwest of the Caucasus, M. De Morgan believed that they were probably all constructed by different tribes of the same Aryan race.

An Easy Method of Keeping Warm.

I should like to call attention to the easy method of warming one's self when other and more common means are unavailable. It is a method that I suppose is well enough known to the profession, but probably not often used. I allude to warming the body by merely taking deep inspirations.

On one very cold afternoon of this winter, though walking briskly along, I was uncomfortably cold; feet and hands were very cold, and my ears so chilled as to frequently require the application of my heavily gloved hands. In addition the whole surface of the skin was unpleasantly chilled; "creeps" ever and anon running up and down my spinal column and radiating thence over the body and extremities; in short, a condition that every reader of this little article has doubtless many a time experienced. I then began taking an exercise often employed before with benefit; deep forced inspirations, holding the air as long as possible before expulsion. After a few inhalations the surface of my body grew warmer, and a general sense of comfort pervaded me. Continuing, the next to feel the effects of the effort were my previously frigid ears; they grew agreeably warm, and within the time required to walk three blocks, at the previous pace, hands and feet partook of the general warmth and I felt as comfortable as if the same length of time had been passed by a glowing fire. The happy results obtained from this simple method are probably owing to several causes:

The cold of course chills the surface of the body and contracts the superficial blood vessels, usually affecting first hands, feet and ears, and afterwards the general body surface. Contraction of the blood vessels results both in less blood to the part and in stagnation of the current, thus rendering the tissues still less able to resist the cold. Deep forced inspirations not only stimulate the blood current by direct muscular exertion, but also by compressing and expanding the lungs the flow of blood is greatly hastened through this organ, and on account of the increased amount of oxygen inhaled, this abundant supply of blood is thoroughly oxygenated, tissue metabolism is increased and more heat necessarily produced.

Many times unavoidable exposure, as in riding, driving, standing and the like, for a longer or shorter time in the cold, has been the cause of severe and even fatal congestive troubles, such as pleurisies and pneumonias, and a means of quickly stimulating the flagging peripheral circulation which a person has always with him, and which can be employed without moving a step, is one that ought not to be neglected or forgotten.—E. B. Sangree, M. D., American Therapist.

How Sandy Proposed.

It happened lang syne. And when I think of that soft summer evening I can still see the gloom on the purple heather that covered the Scottish moor. My mother stood in the doorway of our little cot, and shading her eyes with her hand from the glinting rays of the setting sun.

"I'm thinkin', Jessie," quoth she, "that Nancy has wandered far afield. I dinna hear even the sound o' her bell a-tinklin'. It's a muddy tramp ye'll hae, for the fields 'll soggy after the rain; but mebbe ye'll meet with Sandy Burns, an' he'll help ye, nae doot.

"Bother Sandy Burns," says I, as I tilted my sunbonnet over my nose an' took the milkin' pail. "I can milk the cow without his help," an' I tossed my head.

"Well, mebbe you can," replied my mother.

I was a light-hearted lassie, an' tripped along to the tune of Over the Hills and Far Away, calling between breaths, "Nancy, Naan-cy-ee-ee!" but no Nancy could I find until I came to the long meadow, and there I saw Nancy standin' quietly chewing her cud in the far corner that skirted the cross roads. The meadow was too swampy for me to drive her home, so I picked my way over to milk her where she stood, but the trouble was now I had nothing to sit upon. Just then I heard somebody come along the cross road whistling "When the Kye Comes Hame," an' I stooped down my head to speak to Nancy.

"Hae ye milk't yet?" inquired the whistler.

"Na," says I. "I hae nae creepie."

He leaped over the ditch, an' came an' stood fornenst Nancy, as I tucked my skirts roun' me to hunker down. Sandy thought a minute, then he bent an' crooked out his knee. He tapped it with his hand an' said:

"Sit agin that, Jessie; it'll keep ye dry an' off the groun'." I sat on his knee until the milkin' was done, an' then stood up wi' my back to him.

"How do ye like makin' a creepie stool o' yourself?" I says with a nervous laugh.

He slipped his arm aroun' my waist as we stood together in the gloamin,' an' put his head over my shoulder till his check touched mine, an' softly, he whispered in my ear:

"Jessie, lass, I'll mak' a creepie stool o' ma-sel for the rest o' ma days, if ye'll only sit on me."

An' now he complains that I aye sit on him.—N. Y. Recorder.

Real merit is characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and is manifested every day in the remarkable cures the medicine accomplishes.

Coughing

leads to Consumption. Stop the Cough, heal the Lungs and strengthen the System with

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and hypophosphites. It is palatable and easy on the stomach. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

AUCTION

Monday, April 2nd, 11 a.m.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

Valuable Real Estate and the Victoria Theatre and Buildings.

I will sell by auction at my salesrooms, Wharf Street, Victoria, by virtue of a certain mortgage dated August 3, 1888, and registered January 21, 1889, in the Lands Registry Office, Victoria, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Victoria, B. C., and known and numbered as lot 411, according to the official map of Victoria City, on the corner of Douglas and View streets, together with that fine building erected thereon, viz., THE VICTORIA THEATRE, and the buildings surrounding the same, consisting of four stores on Douglas street, and two stores on View street. There are 24 fine rooms upstairs, several of which are en suite; also, all and singular the furniture, fittings, scenery, stage effects and properties belonging to the Victoria Theatre Company, Limited.

The above premises will be sold subject to a mortgage dated December 28, 1888.

Terms of sale, cash; 10 per cent. on fall of hammer.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneer.

mar 21 G. BYRNES, Auctioneer

THE NEW LINE

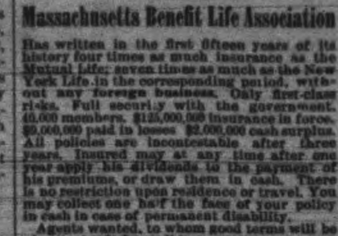
Of Life Insurance, Or Natural Premium.

Which is the better and cheaper form? The old line or the new?

Massachusetts Benefit Life Association

Has written in the first fifteen years of its history four times as much insurance as the Mutual Life; seven times as much as the New York Life in the corresponding period, without any foreign business. Only first-class risks. Full security with the government. 40,000 members. $125,000,000 insurance in force. $9,000,000 paid in losses $2,000,000 cash surplus. All policies are incontestable after three years. Insured may at any time after one year apply his dividends to the payment of his premiums, or draw them in cash. There is no restriction upon residence or travel. You may collect one half the face of your policy in cash in case of permanent disability.

Agents wanted, to whom good terms will be given. Apply by mail to G. G. BIGGER, mr21 Provincial Manager, Vancouver, B.C.



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To be the only house in B. C. where you can be fitted with glasses which will give comfort and ease to the eyes.

To furnish glasses FAR SUPERIOR in quality to any you can obtain elsewhere.

F. W. Nolte & Co.,

ONLY OPTICIANS OF B. C., 37 Fort St.

417 Hastings St., Vancouver.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 199 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plumerfelt, Gorge Road

This is a food you can depend on

Johnston's Fluid Beef

You cannot get as much nourishment in as small a compass in any other form.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

VICTORIA, B. C.

S. A. STODDART

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

Nickle Alarm Clocks $1.10.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE, 133 Government street.

Private entrance on Pandora street. Business strictly confidential. s19-tf

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. J. STODDART, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Has Removed to 88 Douglas Street.

Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivoting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures. Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

ROLLER FLOUR MILL

62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

NOTICE.

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. D. H. Adams, after this date.

Dec. 23, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRE ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced Price $50 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 62 Third street Victoria

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HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

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2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 50 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystallising, prevents blowholes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, $5 per 100-pound box, $28 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton.

Book containing government official reports of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatsfield Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.

Notice to Contractors and Builders.

LIME.

ATKINS & BROS.

Have assumed their old business and are now ready to deliver LIME to all parts of the city at 50 cents a barrel. It is the best Lime in the Province and has stood the test for the last sixteen years.

Office and Warehouse, No. 3 Pandora St., Near Government.

mr 2-1mo

Land Cleared.

Quick, thorough and cheap, town lots or by acre; standing timber or stumps of any size. All parties having land to clear will find it to their interest to get an estimate upon it, to have the work done by the Grub and Stump Machine. Apply to JOHN A. COATES, 57 King's Road, Victoria. mar15-deod&wlm

Re HENRY SAUNDERS.

We, the Assignees of Henry Saunders' Estate, beg to notify the public that we have made arrangements whereby the business will be carried on as usual by the said Henry Saunders, and we sincerely hope that his friends and customers will liberally support him in his old established business.

R. P. RITHET,
WM. WILSON,
C. F. TODD,
Assignees of Estate of Henry Saunders.
mar22-wd wlt

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NANAIMO NOTES.

Stolen Property Recovered—The Bawnmore Kidnappers Again.

At 10 o'clock this morning the preliminary hearing of the criminal libel suit against W. J. Gallagher, manager and editor of the Telegram, came up in the police court before Mr. J. P. Planta, S. M.

The choir of St. Peter's Roman Catholic church met at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Good last evening for the purpose of presenting a purse to Miss Annie Welch, who for some time past has acted as organist, and is now leaving Nanaimo to reside in Victoria. The presentation was subscribed for by the choir and congregation as a token of their appreciations of Miss Welch's services during her connection with the church. Miss Welch leaves in the morning for Victoria.

The police yesterday received information that a portion of the large quantity of goods stolen recently from different quarters of the town was concealed on one of the islands south of the harbor. Acting upon this information a search was made, the steamer Esperanza taking over the police, with the result of the recovery of some of the missing goods and the obtaining of such clues as will probably lead to the capture of the thieves.

Captain James Rogers, captain of the steamer City of Nanaimo, was married yesterday at Westminster to Miss Calbick of that city, and left for San Francisco.

W. Jones, secretary of the seamen's union (Nanaimo branch) is getting up a petition for the release of William McNally in November, a year in advance of the expiration of his sentence. It will be remembered that McNally was one of the three prisoners sentenced to penal servitude for the part they took in the Bawnmore kidnapping affair, which occurred a year ago last January. McNally was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and in the ordinary course his time would not be up until the latter end of next year. Robinson, another of the prisoners, will come out in November next, and the object of the petition is to secure McNally's release at the same time. The trades and labor organizations of the province will support Jones' application.

BRIEF LOCALS.

—Dr. George Duncan has made a good recovery from his recent illness and will attend to the practice of his brother who leaves for California on the Walla Walla this evening for a stay of some weeks.

—The Liberal Association will meet in the Philharmonic hall, Fort street, to-morrow evening. The most important business will be the adoption of a constitution and by-laws. A full attendance of the members is requested.

—The baked meats of last night's grand ball at the James Bay Athletic Club's headquarters furnished forth substantial luncheon to-day to many who were apprised of the fact and went over to the gymnasium and paid 15 cents. The proceeds went into the general fund.

—A social entertainment under the auspices of Sullivan lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., will be held in Odd Fellows' Hall, Spring Ridge, to-morrow evening, beginning at 8 o'clock. A very interesting time is promised all who attend.

—Navigation in the Okanagan country is open again. Agent Charles Rattray, of the Great Northern, has been advised that the Wynatchee & Okanagan Transportation Company's steamer City of Elensburgh will leave Wynatchee on Monday April 9th, at 4 p.m., and weekly thereafter at the same hour.

—Miss Alice Vincent, leading soprano of the Carleton Opera Company, is at the Victoria Hotel. It is by no means her first visit here and she has a number of friends among Victorians. She expressed her pleasure to-day at being once more here. Miss Vincent is perhaps the prettiest woman on the American stage, at least that has always been her reputation and she is certainly a very handsome lady. Added to that she is a singer of good ability.

—The funeral of Romolo Medana took place this morning at St. Andrew's R. C. Cathedral. A solemn requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Nicolaye while at the grave services were conducted by Rev. Father Van Nevel. The pallbearers were: F. Schier, F. Campbell, W. Newbury, F. Taylor, T. Jeffs and C. Post. A large number of friends testified to their respect for the deceased by attending the services and funeral.

At Russell & McDonald's.
Flowers, feathers and wreaths, cheap.

American News.

Chicago, Ill., March 29.—Judge Jenkins is holding court here. Receiver Oakes, of the Northern Pacific, has been here for several days. Decisions are likely at any time on the application of the Northern Pacific receivers for $18,000 for salaries.

Minneapolis, March 29.—Col. McKinley held an informal reception to-day.

FLOUR

WHEAT, HAY, MILL FEED, Etc., Etc.

HAVING our own Mill, Wharf and Warehouse, places us in a position to fill promptly our customers' requirements at the lowest possible price. Free delivery.

The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd.,

25 Government St., VICTORIA.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

THE TURF.

THE CHAPLIN STAKES.

London, March 28.—The Chaplin stakes was won by Ganges, Hetty second, Bolton third.

A PROMISING YOUNGSTER.

Daniel O'Leary's black mare, Belle Watts (2.20 1-4), the trotting of which has been much admired at the meetings of the Victoria Jockey Club, give birth on Sunday morning last to a fine brown filly. The new-comer is sired by the stallion Storm, which gained such popularity by the ease with which he won the last stallion race (his maiden effort) in one, two, three order. From its "aristocratic" parentage and general make-up, horsemen predict that the public will hear again from the youngster and are anxiously awaiting its appearance on the track as a three-year-old, when it cannot fail to make its mark. Mr. O'Leary is highly elated, as he had almost despaired of seeing a foal from the mare.

FOOTBALL.

THE RETURN HOME.

There was a large crowd at the outer wharf last evening to welcome the British Columbia Rugby football team, who had upheld the athletic reputation of the province at the Midwinter fair. They swept everything before them, defeating both Oregon and California. They were received on the arrival of the steamer with round after round of cheers.

YACHTING.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Victoria Yacht Club will hold their annual meeting at the secretary's office, Five Sisters block, on Monday evening. Arrangements will be made for the 24th of May regatta and a series of club races. Officers will be elected.

THE RING.

THE ROSEBUD PREFERRED.

Philadelphia, March 29.—O'Rourke, George Dixon's manager, to-day declared that he would gladly consent to a match, Dixon against the "Kentucky Rosebud," adding that he would throw up the $10,000 match which the champion has with Griffin if the fight with the Rosebud could be arranged.

THE MARKETS

A Short Summary Covering Articles Produced by the Farmer.

The retail market has experienced no change during the week. The tariff legislation has not had a perceptible effect on the buying on the other side of the line. In fact the only thing reported for a rush on the part of liquor dealers to get their goods out of bond in anticipation of an advance in duty that never came. Eggs are very plentiful and it is a source of wonder that the price does not drop below 20 cents a dozen where it has rested for two weeks past. Potatoes and country produce generally remain unchanged. An average amount of business is being done locally and hopes for a revival generally are entertained.

Retail prices are to be found below:

Flour	
Salem	5 75
Ogilvie's (Hungarian)	6 00
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	6 00
Premier	6 00
Three Star	5 75
Victoria	5 75
Lion	5 75
Royal	5 50
Wheat, per ton	30 00@30 00
Oats, per ton	32 50@35 00
Barley, per ton	32 00@35 00
Middlings, per ton	30 00
Bran, per ton	27 00@30 00
Ground Feed, per ton	30 00@30 00
Corn, whole	40 00
" cracked	40 00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs	40
Oatmeal, per 10 lb	50
Rolled Oats, per lb	6
Potatoes, per lb	1 1-4
California sweet potatoes, per lb	3
Cabbage	2
Hay, baled, per ton	18 00@20 00
Straw, per bale	1 00
Onions, per lb	4
Eggs, Island, per doz	20
Australian sugar, per pound	6 1-2
Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs)	60@75
California (Creamery)	60@75
Cheese, Canadian, per lb, retail	20
" American, per lb	18@20
Hams, American, per lb	20@22
" Canadian, per lb	17@22
Bacon, American, per lb	22
" Rolled, per lb	18
" Long clear, per lb	14
Shoulders, per lb	14
Lard, per lb	18@20
Pig's feet, per doz	75
Tongues and Sounds, per kit	2 25
Meats—Beef, per lb	7@13
Sides, per lb	8@9
Mutton, per lb	10@15
Pork, fresh, per lb	12@15
Chickens, per pair	1 50@2 00
Turkeys, per lb	20@25
Geese, per lb	20@25
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	10@12
Rabbits, apiece	50
Salmon (Smoked), per lb	8@10
Halibut	10@12
Smoked halibut	12 1-2
Cod, per lb	8@10
" (Strd), per lb	12 1-2
Small fish	5@8
Smelts, per lb	10@12
Sturgeon, per lb	7@8
Herring (Labrador), per doz	50
" (smoked)	50
Eastern oysters, fresh, per quart	75
Fruits—Apples, per pound	5@8
Bananas, per doz	35
Oranges—California	
" Seedlings	25
" Naval	40@50
Lemons, California, per doz	25@35
" (Australian)	25@30
Pine apples, apiece	25@50
Cranberries, per quart	15
Island rhubarb, per lb	15

Some experiments have recently been made for the purpose of developing an aluminum bullet, to be used in place of lead in rifle cartridges. It is calculated that a soldier can carry 200 rounds. In testing the penetrating properties, it is said that they have been found superior to lead.

* * *

Did you ever think of taking a lung bath? One's lungs need cleansing as surely as do the hands or face. This is especially true after one has been in a crowded hall or church, breathing in so many impurities. How can one take a lung bath? By simply drawing a deep breath, and then expelling the air from the lungs. You will feel wonderfully refreshed thereby, and the general health will be improved.—Harper's Young People.

The Athletic Life.

Sir B. W. Richardson, in 'Longman's Magazine':—I wish on these subjects to be very just, neither pessimist nor alarmist on one side, nor optimist nor apologist on the other. In athleticism there are many great advantages. It makes men manly, strong, ready—in a word, vital to the best of vitality, when it is carried out with earnestness. In a proper spirit, and under proper rules. It were an easy matter to double the strength of an uncultivated nation by introducing into it good athleticism. Those four magnificent qualities of mind and body—precision, decision, presence of mind, and endurance—introduced into a nation, hammered into it until all the nation was individually influenced by them, would make the nation grander than any influx of wealth, fashion or glory of conquest, it would beget a new kind of athleticism—an athleticism of the soul, which would lift men and women into a superior beauty, both of body and mind. It would also ensure length of days; and it would ensure happiness of existance, because it would exalt mankind from low and grovelling conceits and pleasures into contests that are superior as they are exhilarant and graceful. Once more, it would stamp a newer and purer heredity, freed of ancestral stains beyond anything that has ever been conceived.

The prospect is cheering and hopeful; but there are disadvantages connected with athletic life which darken the picture, and which must not be concealed. There are errors abundant that need to be weeded out. There is an error in the commencement and the ending of the athletic life that should be remedied. It should not be begun at too youthful a period; it should not be continued to too late a period. I have put it at from eighteen to thirty years of age, and that, I am convinced, is a very just limitation for all except those who are obliged to follow it, as in the acrobat way, during a life of toil, devoted to the amusements of the people. At eighteen the organs of the body have fairly developed, and yet are not so matured as to have lost any degree of their elasticity, power, and facility for affording graceful and powerful movements. The nervous system has become well developed, and the senses have reached to good and healthy action. At thirty-six the organs have ceased to increase naturally, and all parts have entered into a maturity which stands in the way of new activity of a permanent character. By this time the body begins to feel concussions and vibrations which, exalted, pass easily into shocks affecting the elastic substance, especially the elastic arteries and all structures that require to be cushioned by the elastic element. If elastic tissue grows in the body in youth and adolescence, there comes an early period when it fails to grow; and, as occurs in a piece of india rubber, there comes another period when it begins to lose its elasticity. Then any new exercise of an extreme kind becomes a mechanical injury, which soon shows itself in the fact that the man once so successful is forced, nolens volens, to admit that he is beaten by younger competitors. There are disadvantages of a striking kind. I have seen them. I have seen many youths injured by too early competition. I have over and over again seen vitally injured by too prolonged competition. It is hard to know and feel all this, but it is according to our mistress, Nature, and she is so strong and so determined a jade she will give nothing beyond what she has given. Nobody says no and meets it with so inexorable a determination as Mistress Nature. A man had better be obedient to her than to his wife, or a woman to her husband.

ALL SORTS.

Submarine masonry is now made impervious to water by coating it with coal-tar, a process that is quite efficacious, even at a depth of fifty feet.

* * *

In Egypt the moonlight appears so bright that you can hardly keep your eyes open before it, and yet it is 250,000 times less intense than that of the sun.

* * *

In Paris the fashionable women are taking to riding bicycles. In the morning they can be seen riding in the Champs Elysees, each one followed by her liveried groom, on a bicycle.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Umatilla from San Francisco—H E Hutchinson, Alex McEwen, F F Brown, Miss J Tillman, Mrs A P Boggs, Mrs J Bath, G A Borthwick, J P Byrne, J C Byrne, A J Betchel, wife and four children, F M Rutherford, T J Moore, G E Taylor, F C Cummins, C H Woodward, D L McDonald, P Ritter, Thos Lyne, J Miller, and wife, John Murphy, W E Drake, Miss S Sweet, G Leiser and wife, W McNish, Mrs Marbecuf, R A White, W Dugan, Jos Neen, Geo Llster, J Grahams, C N Duffy, H D Alexander, Jacob Neen, H C Akroyd, E A C Gibson, Miss Sufferin, Geo Wilson, David Clayton, H Dawson, Fred Steel, E E Billinghurst.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—Mrs Kerr, Mrs McNabb, J Dixon, F W Miller, C Leiland, C E Gooderham, Thos Tait, W A Nelson, Mrs Williams, Miss Ashwell, J K Ashwell, S Kirkpatrick, A McPherson, J Adelron, F Landsberg, E S Smith, R Harvey, A C Flumerfelt, C A Schooley, H J Brady, J Hendry, J McCauley, G Holmes, Lieut Barnes, Capt Rogers and bride, C H Oldershaw, P Marron, Jno Wilson, Miss E Miller, Mrs Johnson, W Davies, W H Mahoney, F E Smith, G I Wilson, Jno S Anderson, E A Jems, C Sweeney, J A Kenning, W S Johnson, Rev A B Winchester, Mrs Mahoney, Major Rawstorne and wife, W A Wark, H Fink, T S Higginson, R H Alexander, I R Johnson, T Craig, G Manabridge, A Jackson, 55 men R M A.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—W J Sheron, Geo Elliott, Geo Ancrom, Mrs E Knopp, P Welst, A Lyall, Chas E Penbody, F A Paulson, H Lewis, Mrs Irvine, S Donsoker, Joe Ryan, E Moore, F Marion, F Mitten, Mrs Bartholomew, Miss Bartholomew and sister, C Dawson, Mrs Collins, E Vaughn, Mrs Knopp, Miss Knopp, A Hatchen, Fred R Kinney.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—B C Cattle Co, Esquimalt Marble Ry Co, H Bornstein, F B Pearson, T N Hibben, Thorpe & Co, W Blackie, W Beach, Dom Exp Co.

Per steamer Umatilla from San Francisco—Allice & Ault, A McGregor & Son, B C Cattle Co, Bank of B C, Brackman & Ker M Co, C W Rogers, C A Boast, D H Ross & Co, E Escalet, Erskine Wall & Co, Gan Poot Yuen, Hudson Bay Co, H Bornstein, J & A Clearihue, Johns Bros, J H Todd & Son, J H Barton, J Barnsley & Co, J B Taylor, J Wrigglesworth, John Leahy, J Lawson, J H Franck, Lievre Fricke & Co, L Dickinson, Martin & Robinson, P McQuade & Son, R P Rithet & Co, S Schoen, S Leiser, Speed Bros, Sayward Mill and Timber Co, Thos Earle, Victoria Phoenix Brewing Co, Wilson Bros, Weiler Bros, Yuen Lung, Yuen Chang Lung, John Murphy care of W B Gladgrie, Ashcroft Station, Henry Cogan, Wells Fargo Co.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—Turner Beeton & Co, Weiler Bros, Campbell & Anderson, New Westminster, Order H C Beeton & Co, S Leiser & Co, Blair & Co, G W Henry, E G Prior & Co, John Parkes, Langley & Co, Mrs W Crothers, Mrs E Knopp.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

A Little Daughter

Of a Church of England minister cured of a distressing rash, by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Mr. RICHARD BIRKS, the well-known Druggist, 207 McGill st., Montreal, P. Q., says:

"I have sold Ayer's Family Medicines for 40 years, and have heard nothing but good said of them. I know of many

Wonderful Cures

performed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one in particular being that of a little daughter of a Church of England minister. The child was literally covered from head to foot with a red and exceedingly troublesome rash, from which she had suffered for two or three years, in spite of the best medical treatment available. Her father was in great distress about the case, and, at my recommendation, at last began to administer Ayer's Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which effected a complete cure, much to her relief and her father's delight. I am sure, were he here to-day, he would testify in the strongest terms as to the merits of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

DR. BAKER'S

Painless Extraction of Teeth!

Having purchased from Dr. Kellogg, of Chicago, the sole right to use his local anæsthetic in Victoria, I am now prepared to extract teeth

Absolutely Without Pain.

This medicine is a perfectly safe local anæsthetic, having been used on over 30,000 patients without a bad result.

By applying it to the gums the living pulp or nerve can be extirpated without a vestige of pain, which has not been hitherto accomplished by any local application.

If you have any teeth to extract we will do it without pain, or no money asked.

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And how to improve them. By keeping your money at home and using

PENDRAY'S

ELECTRIC SOAP, 20 bars for $1.
BLACKING, 5c. per tin.
EXTRACT OF SOAP, 2 pkgs. for 25c., 5 lbs. for 50c. (This is the finest Washing Powder in the market.)
DOMINION STOVE POLISH, 5c. per block.

Ask Your Grocer for Pendray's

And refuse any other substitutes. This will give employment to the unemployed and to your children.

This is what is needed.....

A Food and Tonic Combined

.....and you have it in

STAMINAL.

You cannot help gaining strength under the combined influence of the vital principles of Beef and Wheat with Hypophosphites.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF,

LIMITED.

Agricultural Implements.
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PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

The Stanley House.

JUST ARRIVED

6 CASES New Spring Goods

CONSISTING OF

75 Pieces Fancy Prints,
20 Pieces Dress Tweeds,
25 Pieces Fancy Dress Goods,
1 Case Cashmere Hose,
1 Case Dress Trimmings and Braids,
Silks, Cravenette Cloths,
Black Dress Goods, Muslins, Embroideries,
Etc., Etc.

These are the very Newest Goods in the market. Call and see them.

W. S. HAMPSON, Manager.

N.B. TRADE MARK THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

Priestley's Dress Fabrics

In the long run it is the quality of the material that will determine the success of a lady's costume. Every lady who has at all studied the matter knows this. Priestley's Black Dress Goods are the best that the market affords. That is conceded on all hands. The ladies of Great Britain cordially acknowledge it. The American ladies prefer Priestley's dress fabrics to French. Our Canadian ladies are now asking for them. They wear better than other goods; but their great charm consists in a peculiar richness and softness of appearance, and a flexibility which enables them to drape in the costume with that suggestion of flow and rhythm which it is the dream of all tasteful women to realise. 6

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PRAIRIE QUEEN-NURSERY, HENRY W. ASH, Prop., West Union, Iowa.

FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,

30 Broad Street.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned Dentists, agree to close our offices on Saturdays at 1 o'clock p.m. from the 1st of April to the 1st of October inclusive: A. C. WEST, LEWIS HALL, A. R. BAKER, T. J. JONES, W. J. QUINLAN, A. E. VERRINDER, S. G. CLEMENCE, H. H. FINDLAY, E. R. PARKER, T. H. HARTMAN.
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REWARD.

A Reward of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) will be paid for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on or about the morning of the 18th inst., placed or caused to be placed or exploded, a bomb or other dangerous explosive on or near the residence of Alexander Sharp, at Wellington, in the County of Nanaimo.

Signed,
R. DUNSMUIR & SONS.
Victoria, B.C., March 16, 1894.

English Tobaccos

25 CENTS A SCREW.
3,000 PACKETS ARRIVED.

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